Three Parts
14 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## HARD RACE FOR DEFENDER

### She Beats Vigilant Less Than Two Minutes in a Twenty-one-Mile Run.

### DEFENDER'S GAINS SLIGHT EACH LEG

**Successful Beginning of the Annual Cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.**

**AMORITA AND WASP WON COMMODORE'S CUP**

**A Splendid Fleet Follows the Big Sloops in Their Race from Glen Cove to Huntington Harbor.**

**THE OFFICIAL TIME.**

| The Start. | H.M.S. | First Mark. | H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Defender | 1:44:24 | Defender | 3:31:10 |
| Vigilant | 1:47:22 | Vigilant | 3:31:40 |
| **Second Mark.** | | **The Finish.** | |
| Defender | 4:17:45 | Defender | 4:42:56 |
| Vigilant | 4:19:25 | Vigilant | 4:44:43 |

**Elapsed Time.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Defender | 2:55:32 |
| Vigilant | 2:57:21 |

Defender's lead in elapsed time, 1 minute and 49 seconds.

HUNTINGTON HARBOR, L. I., July 29.—The yachts of the New-York Yacht Club started out on their annual cruise to the eastward to-day, after the meeting of the Captains on the flagship Sylvia. There were races in three classes for cups offered by Commodore E. M. Browne; one was for the cup defenders, one for schooners, in one class, and the third for sloops other than the big single-stickers.

The race between the Defender and the Vigilant was, of course, the one that attracted the most attention. It was a close race from start to finish, and to every one's surprise, the Defender only beat the Vigilant 1 minute and 49 seconds. The friends of the Defender don't know how to explain it.

At about 12:30 the Sylvia set signals ordering the fleet to get under way at 1 o'clock and proceed to Huntington Harbor. The yachts had been waiting for this order, and anchors were hoisted, sails set, and the fleet slowly sailed out of the cove. The flagship was one of the last to leave. She steamed down to the starting place, off Mattinnecock Point, and signaled that the races for the cups offered by Commodore E. M. Brown would be over Course No. 3, which was as follows:

Start over a line between the committee boat and Mattinnicock Point Buoy, to and around a mark one mile south by west from bell buoy on Green's Ledge, Norwalk Islands, (leaving it to port,) returning five miles over the same course to and around a mark, (leaving it to port,) and finish over a line between the committee boat and a stakeboat one mile west from Eaton's Point Light, twenty-one miles.

The wind was from the southwest. It was a good club-topsail breeze, and gave promise of holding. The course made it a run to Norwalk Islands, and the racing yachts got out their light sails. The Defender and the Vigilant, of course, were the centre of attraction, and both appeared to be in fine trim. Their big topsails towered away up into the sky. Their mainsails seemed to set splendidly. Each had a jib set, and had balloon jib topsails and staysails in stops, ready to break out when the starting gun was fired. Their spinnaker poles were out to starboard, and the big spinnakers were on deck ready to haul out in stops and then break.

**The Racing Begun.**

The preparatory signal was given at 1:35 o'clock, and ten minutes later another gun from the Sylvia gave the signal to start.

The Queen Mab was the first over the line, and as she crossed she broke out her balloon and spinnaker. Her time was 1:46:34. Then came the Vigilant, 1:47:22; the Defender, 1:47:24; the Awa, 1:47:55; the Wasp, 1:47:56; the Harriet, 1:47:57; the Ventura, 1:48:13; the Mineola, 1:49:36, and the Hildegard, 1:50:00.

It was a run to the first mark off the Norwalk Islands. The Vigilant ran down to the leeward end of the line before she crossed, while the Defender shot over at the flagship end. The Defender seemed to carry a little better wind with her than the Vigilant, and she soon forged ahead. It was noticed that the Defender's balloon jibtopsail was larger than that of the Vigilant, and it was doing good work. The Vigilant broke out her spinnaker, but even then the Defender drew ahead, and it was soon taken in again, and both yachts reached along the Long Island shore, the idea evidently being to get out of the tide, which was running to the westward.

When off Centre Island the Defender bore away and broke out her spinnaker. The Vigilant followed suit immediately. This was at 2:19 o'clock, and the Defender was then about 300 yards in the lead, with the wind dead aft. The Vigilant at once began to improve her position, and gradually crawled up on the Defender so that when the two boats were off Lloyd's Neck the Defender was barely three boat lengths in the lead. The big sails were drawing well, and the crews of both yachts, with the exception of one or two men, who were looking out ahead, were crowded at the stern of the two big yachts.

Mrs. Iselin, who was on the Defender, stood in the companionway, out of the way of those who were working with the sails, and her pink dress was a conspicuous mark on the yacht.

**Across the Sound.**

So they stood on across the Sound to the mark off the Norwalk Islands. It was nip and tuck between them, and, do what she could, the Defender could not shake off the Vigilant. At 3:18 they were nearing the mark and the Defender took in her big balloon jibtopsail. Her jib was in stops, while that on the Vigilant was set, and it was some time before it was broken out. The Vigilant carried her balloon as long as she could and ran up on the Defender a little. She took it in at 3:20, just as the Defender's jib was broken out. At 3:25 the spinnaker of the Defender was taken in. At the same time the crew on the Vigilant broke out the baby jibtopsail. It was a good chance to compare the work of the two crews, and Charley Barr's men, on the Vigilant, were much quicker than those on the Defender. She set her staysail as soon as the spinnaker was in.

As they neared the mark the Defender jibed, and then those on the Vigilant

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## BROOKLYN WOMAN MADE PRISONER

**Mrs. Jennie Newman Says She Was Seized, Dragged into a House and Locked up Thirty-six Hours by a Stranger.**

Mrs. Jennie Newman, wife of Joseph Newman, a barber, who lives at 337 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, told the police last night a story of being seized and dragged into a house and kept a prisoner more than thirty-six hours.

Mrs. Newman works in a bag factory in St. Mark's Avenue, near Fifth Avenue. A man came to the office Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock, she said, and said he was Mr. Newman, and wanted to see his wife.

Mrs. Newman was notified, and, putting her head out of the window, saw that the man was not her husband. The doorkeeper paid no further attention to the matter, and when Mrs. Newman left the factory she started for home.

She walked down St. Mark's Avenue to Fifth Avenue to take the elevated train, but seeing the strange man, she changed her course, and walked down Fifth Avenue and took a Fifth Avenue car. The stranger also boarded the same car. Mrs. Newman left the car at Smith Street, and so did the stranger.

Mrs. Newman says she walked along Smith Street about two blocks to deceive the man as to the true direction she wanted go. But he closely followed her.

At Smith and Pacific Streets, Mrs. Newman says, the man seized her, and quickly tied her hands with strong cord. He then threatened to kill her if she made an outcry.

The stranger dragged her into a house in Pacific Street, near Smith, occupied by a Mrs. Lahey. Here, Mrs. Newman says, she was kept a prisoner in a room until 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Lahey became suspicious at her long detention in the room, and when the stranger appeared she ordered him out of the house and released Mrs. Newman.

Mrs. Newman went to the Adams Street Police Station and told Capt. Kenny of her experience. Capt. Kenny communicated the facts to Capt. Hardy of the Butler Street Station, and he began an investigation. The detectives ascertained from Mrs. Lahey that the man called at her house a week ago and hired the room.

While Mrs. Newman was in the Adams Street Station, her husband, who had been sent for, called, and when Mrs. Newman saw him she ran toward him with outstretched hands.

"No! no!" said Mr. Newman; "don't touch me until I investigate this matter."

It is said the police know who the man is, and that his movements are being watched.

The place where Mrs. Newman was kept a prisoner is within a short distance of the house in which Dr. Drury was robbed.

## WIFE BOUND AND ROBBED, HE SAYS

**The Stolen Property, However, Found in the House in Brooklyn.**

Hiram Jones, who lives in the first flat at 118 High Street, Brooklyn, reported to the police last night that two men entered his flat yesterday afternoon, and, after seizing his wife and binding her hands and feet, gathered up silverware valued at $50, two gold rings worth $30, and $7 in cash and carried it off, locking the door as they left the house.

One of the men, Mrs. Jones said, was 6 feet tall, and the other was 5 feet 8 inches. had a mustache, and wore dark clothes. They carried revolvers, she said.

The police examined the premises and found the silverware in the cellar, the rings in the bedroom, and the pocketbook, with the money, between the mattresses on the bed.

Mrs. Rigby, the janitress, said she was in the cellar at about the time the men must have gone there, according to Mrs. Jones's statement, and she saw no one.

Mrs. Jones said she heard the men say while they were in the room that they were going to hide the silverware in the cellar.

Mrs. Jones lost a gold watch and chain only a few days ago.

A neighbor found both watch and chain near the stoop of the house where the Joneses live. He took it to the Fulton Street Police Station, and just after he went away Mr. and Mrs. Jones came to complain of their loss.

Mrs. Jones wore this watch and chain yesterday afternoon, but the robbers did not try to take it.

Mrs. Jones said that she lay bound and helpless for some time, until an old peddler, who supplies the Joneses with oil, called to deliver the day's supply and released her.

## DIED ON A RAILROAD TRAIN NEAR UTICA

**Station Agent Cleveland of Cherry Hill Succumbs to Consumption.**

CHERRY HILL, July 29.—Charles Cleveland, who has been station agent at this place for the last three years, died on board a New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad train near Utica this morning of quick consumption. Cleveland was on his way home from the Adirondack Mountains, where he went for the benefit of his health less than four weeks ago. He telegraphed his wife to meet him in New-York City to-morrow. He expired soon after sending the telegram.

He was a grandson of A. H. Leggett, a former New-York merchant, and for many years Postmaster at New-Bridge, N. J. He was a member of the New-York Telegraphers' Aid Society, and members of that order at Utica took charge of his body and telegraphed his wife for instructions. He was also a member of Pioneer Lodge, F. and A. M., of Hackensack.

Cleveland is the fourth victim of quick consumption of the station agents at Cherry Hill during the last ten years. He left home for the mountains the day before the cyclone struck Cherry Hill, which swept the station entirely from its foundation. Had he remained another day he would have been killed, as he was in the little building throughout the day while on duty.

**Straw Rides Forbidden.**

ASBURY PARK, July 29.—The Common Council to-night instructed the police officers to suppress the straw-ride parties now so popular with the hotel guests and cottagers. The order was issued because of complaints having been made by cottagers that the straw riders disturbed their slumber at night, and the noises made were detrimental to the health of nervous persons.

Founder Bradley is a member of the Council, and when the complaint was read submitted a resolution that the police be instructed to bring to the lockup all disorderly straw riders. The objection was raised that the Council could not specify what constituted disorderly conduct, so the modified police order was agreed to.

**British Steamer Masonic Stranded.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 29.—The British steamer Masonic, Capt. Dixon, 1,560 tons net register, bound from Whitby to Montreal, in ballast, stranded at Point au Diamant, Miquelon Island, to-day. No lives were lost, nor was the vessel seriously injured. Her agents are hopeful of floating her if the weather continues good, provided they can secure sufficient assistance to tow her off the shoal. The mail steamer Grand Lake is now in the neighborhood, and may be ordered across from the Newfoundland coast to St. Pierre to render whatever aid she can.

**Yang Yu Visits John W. Foster.**

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—His Excellency Yang Yu, Chinese Minister to Washington, is in Watertown, accompanied by Mr. Hoo, First Secretary of Legation; Mr. Chung, the interpreter, and a servant. They arived this afternoon. They were received by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who is sojourning at his cottage at Henderson Harbor. They dined with Robert Lansing, Mr. Foster's son-in-law this evening. They will visit Henderson Harbor to-morrow, and the following day will go to the Thousand Islands.

**A Fight for Sugar Bounty.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Judge Semmes of New-Orleans has been engaged as one of the counsel for the Louisiana sugar planters in the hearing before Controller Bowler Aug. 7. It is said that Judge Hoadly of New-York may also be employed in the same interest.

## MISHAP TO THE AURANIA

### The Cunarder Disabled, but Not in Need of Ass'stance.

### SPOKEN BY INCOMING VESSELS

**Her Agents Believe the Engines Had to be Stopped to Repair Some Slight Break in the Machinery.**

The Cunarder Aurania, which sailed from Liverpool July 20, and which should have arrived at this port yesterday morning, has had a mishap of some sort. Whatever the disability is, Capt. McKay did not see fit to confide its nature to any of the incomers who yesterday arrived and told of having sighted the Cunarder disabled at sea.

The first intimation that something was wrong with the vessel was brought by the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Manitoba, ten days out from London. The lookout of that vessel sighted Friday evening last three red lanterns pendant from the masthead of some vessel.

The signal is one well understood by mariners. Its message says: "Keep out of my way. I am not under control."

Capt. Griffith appeared on deck and, after satisfying himself as to the nature of the signal, ordered the course of the Manitoba changed so as to run near the other vessel. The long rows of twinkling lights which were hove into view as the Manitoba ranged near, disclosed the character of the crippled one, and, on close approach, she was made out to be the Aurania. The vessel was lying motionless, and headed to the eastward, having been swung to that position by a gentle wind which was blowing toward the west.

It was then shortly after dusk, and the decks of both steamships were thronged with passengers. Capt. Griffith hailed and asked if assistance was required. Capt. McKay replied in the negative.

The commander of the Manitoba saw that nothing more was to be done, and gave the order to bring the vessel to her course. A number of his passengers crowded around and asked him to ascertain what was the trouble with the Aurania. He hailed the vessel again and asked:

"What is the matter?"

"We do not want any assistance," came the reply, distinctly.

The Manitoba went on her way. In telling of the meeting yesterday, Capt. Griffith ventured the conjecture that Capt. McKay did not wish to let his passengers know what the exact trouble with the Aurania was, and had, therefore, declined to answer the shouted inquiry. Had it been daylight, and possible to use the international signal code, he is certain Capt. McKay would have signaled the cause of stoppage. The Manitoba was unprovided with night signals, consequently could not communicate with the Aurania through that means.

The locality in which the Manitoba fell in with the Aurania is latitude 44 degrees 16 minutes, longitude 55 degrees 57 minutes, which is about 925 miles to the eastward of this port. The sea was smooth at the time and the weather was clear.

On the following day at noon and in the same locality, the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, westward-bound from Bremen, sighted the Aurania, still disabled. The Saale ranged near and also made an offer of assistance. The proffered aid was declined.

The Aurania first displayed signals giving her name, and then others, indicating slight damage to engine. The next signal displayed was "all well on board." The weather prevailing at the time was fine and the sea smooth. The Saale then proceeded on her voyage.

Capt. Nickels of the Red Star steamship Friesland, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday afternoon, reports having sighted a large steamer Saturday morning, July 27, in latitude 44 degrees 10 minutes, longitude 56 degrees, disabled, but showing no signals of distress or requiring assistance. When the steamer was sighted it was at 8 o'clock in the morning. Capt. Nickels says that he supposed the disabled steamer to be the Aurania. The Aurania was headed north and apparently stopped.

At the Cunard office yesterday no uneasiness was expressed concerning the welfare of the belated liner. It was pointed out that had there been any serious accident, or any possibility of danger to the passengers, Capt. McKay would not have hesitated to have accepted the offered assistance. It was conjectured that some unimportant accident to the machinery had made it necessary to stop the engines while mechanics were repairing. Stress was laid on the point that the sea was perfectly smooth at the time, admitting the quick and safe transfer of passengers, and that Capt. McKay would not have hesitated to transfer passengers and mails had the condition of the vessel warranted such a step.

The conclusion reached was that the Aurania will reach port two, or perhaps, three days late, but with the exception of delay, her passengers would be none the worse for their experience. The Aurania carries a crew of 320 all told. She has on board 80 saloon, 55 second cabin, and 450 steerage passengers.

**Exonerated for Killing Spellisey.**

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 29.—The inquest on the death of John Spellisey, who was shot by Police Sergeant Kreiger while resisting arrest at his home in Union Hill last Thursday night, was held at Ruth's Hall to-night. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Spellisey came to his death through a wound of a pistol shot fired by Sergt. Kreiger while in the discharge of his duty, and that the homicide was justifiable.

Kreiger and Patrolman O'Brien are both in jail, having been arrested this afternoon on a warrant.

**P. F. Rothermel Dying.**

LINFIELD, Penn., July 29.—The condition of P. F. Rothermel, the artist who painted "The Battle of Gettysburg," who has been seriously ill at his home here for some time, was announced this afternoon to be unchanged. He shows no sign of rallying, and his death at any hour will not be unexpected. A New-York paper this morning erroneously announced the death of Mr. Rothermel.

**Held for Robbing ex-Senator Gormley.**

CONEY ISLAND, July 29.—Ex-Senator Charles M. Gormley of Boston, Mass., who is at the Sea Beach Palace Hotel, West Brighton, appeared as complainant to-day in the West Eighth Street Police Court, against Herbert Gray, Fred Atkin, William London, and Madeline Le Verne, whom he accused of stealing $1,000 from him last Wednesday night. They were held for examination in $1,000 bail each.

**Mr. Brevoort Has Recovered.**

SING SING, July 29.—Henry F. Brevoort of Yonkers, who fell from his buggy in King's Bridge Sunday afternoon and was picked up unconscious, has fully recovered.

Mr. Brevoort, who is fifty years old, was at his place of business this morning as usual, feeling little the worse for his fall.

**An Appeal in Caesar's Case.**

The week during which William E. Caesar, the negro who killed Mary Martin, was to have been put to death in Sing Sing began yesterday. Lawyer William F. Howe has filed notice of appeal with the Warden, which acts as a stay of execution until such time as the Court of Appeals decides the case.

## LAWYER VAN NESS ARRESTED AGAIN

**Taken from His Bed at Plainfield, N. J., and Conveyed to a Hospital as a Fugitive from Justice.**

John K. Van Ness of Plainfield, N. J., the lawyer who, after being accused of forgery, jumped his bail three times when the time for his trial came, was arrested yesterday at his home, on a warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice, and brought to this city.

Van Ness claims to be suffering from many ailments and says that he is unable to move his limbs. The police, however, claim that he is shamming ill ess. Yesterday, after watching him for some days, they obtained from Dr. M. S. Simpson, the City Physician, a certificate that Van Ness's removal to New-York would not endanger his life, as his physician declared it would. On his arrival in this city, he was sent at once to the Hudson Street Hospital, and last night he was transferred to the prison ward at Bellevue.

Lawyer Van Ness, who was well known to members of his profession, had an office until recently at 261 Broadway. A short time ago, however, the State Bar Association began an action for his disbarment. The action is still pending in the Supreme Court.

The lawyer's difficulties began as far back as 1890, when he occupied the position of attorney to James A. Waldron, one of the heirs of Mrs. Cornelia Waldron. On Dec. 11, 1890, Dykman Waldron of 241 West Forty-fifth Street, the brother of James A. Waldron, and the executor of his aunt's estate, drew a check for $1,000 in favor of his brother, which he gave to Van Ness. The latter took the check to the Union Trust Company, where it was certified. Subsequently, it is claimed, Van Ness added to the check, which read, "Pay to the order of James A. Waldron," by adding "or J. K. Van Ness, attorney," and misappropriated the money.

The fraud was not discovered until February, 1893, and then Van Ness was charged with forgery, arrested, and held by Justice Ryan for the Grand Jury in $2,000 bail. When the charge against him came up for trial on April 2, 1893, however, he was missing. The case dragged on until July of this year, when it was taken from the pigeonholes of the District Attorney's office and Van Ness was rearrested and placed by Recorder Goff under $3,000 bail. Again, when the case against him was called on July 15, he was not to be found, and his arrest was ordered as a fugitive from justice. His bail, which had been given by an old lady named Mrs. Mary Jones, whose attorney he was, was at the same time declared forfeited.

## SUICIDE OF WILLIAM J. CORNELL

### The Warren Street Produce Dealer Shot Himself in the Head, Near Flatlands Bay.

William J. Cornell of the firm of Cornell & Co., dealers in produce, 113 Warren Street, committed suicide at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon in Flatlands, about a mile and a half from the terminus of the Flatbush Avenue line. He shot himself through the head.

Mr. Cornell lived with his wife and daughter at 514 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. He was about forty years old, and had lived in the vicinity of Monroe Street and Sumner Avenue several years. He and his family were tenants of George J. Harrison, who occupied the lower floor of the house.

Mr. Cornell left home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as usual, to go to his business, in New-York. Several persons employed near by in Warren Street say that they saw Mr. Cornell in the earlier part of the forenoon.

The place where he was found is in a locality much frequented by fishermen. To reach the spot it is necessary to walk from the Flatbush Avenue terminus on all days except Sunday, when a stage runs out there to carry fishermen.

His body lay under a clump of trees that stands near the end of a trestle that extends some distance into Flatlands Bay to support a sewer. Several persons were fishing for crabs on the trestle and in boats. A boy who was fishing there said that Mr. Cornell had asked him how the crabbing was.

A number of persons heard the shot, among whom were Albert Walsh and his brother of 562 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, who were in a boat a little way from shore. Several persons had gathered around the body before Walsh reached land.

Mr. Harrison said that he was not intimately acquainted with Mr. Cornell, though he saw him frequently. He said that Mr. Cornell had apparently been as well as usual in the last few days. Some of Mr. Cornell's neighbors said that he had been suffering from severe headaches. His business required him to get up very early in the morning, and the work, it was said, affected his health.

Mr. Cornell was a member of Nassau Council, Royal Arcanum.

## LORD ABERDEEN AT WINNIPEG

**Consults with Manitoba Officials About the School Question.**

WINNIPEG, July 29.—Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, arrived here to-day and had a long conference with Sir John Schults, Governor of Manitoba. The subject of their conference was the perplexing parochial school question. Premier Greenway and several of his Ministers also conferred with Earl Aberdeen, but nothing can be learned of what took place at these conferences.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, came to Winnipeg on the same train with the Governor General, but proceeded through to the Pacific coast. It is ascertained that in a few days the Dominion Government will submit to the Manitoba Government an amended proposition for the restoration of Roman Catholic schools the chief feature of which proposition will be that teachers of Catholic schools, be they priests or Catholic brothers, must pass the examinations prescribed for public school teachers, and the Catholic schools must in every way come fully up to the standard of the public schools. Premier Bowell, during his brief stay here, between trains, expressed the hope that the new proposition would receive the sanction of the Manitoba Government, and further trouble be avoided.

Archbishop Langevin, head of the Catholic Church in this country, leaves for Rome in a few days to consult with the Pope on the school question.

## MADE HIS FATHER AN EXECUTOR

**Charles Townsend Van Santvoord Also Wrote His Own Will.**

Charles Townsend Van Santvoord left a will that is peculiar because of two reasons. He wrote the document in its entirety himself, and made his father, Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, one of the executors. Ordinarily a man expects to outlive his father, and Commodore Van Santvoord's appointment has few precedents.

Charles Townsend Van Santvoord left about $100,000 worth of personal property, which he divided equally among his sisters, Mrs. Kate Van Santvoord Olcott, Mrs. Zaldee Van Santvoord Smith, and Miss Anna Van Santvoord, and his cousin, Talcott S. Van Santvoord. The cousin is made an executor, jointly with the testator's father.

Mr. Van Santvoord died on July 5 last, at his home, 28 West Thirty-ninth Street. His will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

**Miss Friend's Musicale.**

The artistic colony at Arkville, in the Catskills, enjoyed a charming musicale last week, given by Alvina Friend, at Weedwild, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Murphy, with the attractive surrounding of a most artistically arranged and cozy studio, together with delightful local and instrumental music.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mosler, Mrs. A. H. Wyant, Mrs. J. Cheever Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Loyal Freed, A. Mosler, and M. Rosenberg.

**Controller Fitch's Vacation.**

Controller Fitch started for the Adirondacks yesterday with his family for a month's vacation.

## WILL BE A MIGHTY FLEET

### More Vessels than Have Ever Been Assembled Under Our Flag.

### PLANS FOR SUMMER MANŒUVRES

**To Have Drills from Hampton Roads to the Eastern End of Long Island —Secretary Herbert Arrives and Inspects the Navy Yard.**

The fleet which will soon be assembled for the Summer drill and exercises will be the most formidable ever gathered under the United States flag. The manoeuvres will be relatively important. The officers who are charged with formulating plans for the fleet have maintained much reticence about the matter, and until yesterday it was not definitely known in which direction the flagship would lay her bow after sailing from this port.

A reporter for The New-York Times obtained the information yesterday. The programme, so far as it has been arranged, is for the New-York and her consorts to leave this port Aug. 8, and take the outside passage to Newport. The vessels that are expected to rendezvous there are, in addition to one flagship, the Columbia, now racing to the westward from Southampton, the crack cruiser Cincinnati, and her twin sister, the Raleigh, the Minneapolis, and the Montgomery. It is likely that the Amphitrite and Cushing will join the squadron there.

From Newport it is Acting Rear Admiral Bunce's intention to proceed up the coast to Portland, Me., exercising the vessels in steam fleet tactics en route. From Portland the fleet will go to Bar Harbor, and thence to Halifax. Then either Portland or Boston will be visited on the return trip. Hampton Roads is the next port on the programme, and the fleet is expected to arrive there the first week in September. While there it is expected the battleships Maine and Texas will join it. Neither of these vessels has as yet been commissioned, but they are nearly ready for service.

An extensive series of manoeuvres will be begun after the fleet has been assembled in Hampton Roads. The field of operation will extend from Cape Hatteras to the eastern end of Long Island. In addition to steam fleet tactics, it is contemplated to drill the men in the exercise of landing on a hostile shore and in the face of the enemy, to exercise them at target practice, both with small arms and with the main and secondary battery guns, signalling by night and day, clearing for action, and abandoning ship, coaling at sea, and the many other drills in which the modern man-of-war's man is required to be proficient.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, having the Secretary of the Navy on board, arrived from Norfolk yesterday, and went directly to the navy yard. Mr. Herbert is making his usual Summer tour of inspection. He will visit the various navy yards and shore stations, and will perhaps witness some of the manoeuvres of the ships of the home station.

Acting Rear Admiral Bunce, commanding the fleet, and Commodore Sicard, the commandant of the navy yard, were on hand to greet the Secretary when the Dolphin arrived at the navy yard yesterday. The customary salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Cob Dock saluting battery when the Dolphin came into view.

Mr. Herbert was closeted with the commandant of the yard until 10:30 A. M. Then he paid an official visit of inspection to all ships in commission at the yard, beginning with the flagship New-York. He was received with all the prescribed honors, the broad blue pennant of the Secretary of the Navy being hoisted as soon as he stepped on board, and lowered in the smoke of the saluting guns upon his leaving. From the New-York the Secretary went to the Montgomery, and then to the Cincinnati and Vermont.

It was announced that the Dolphin would leave to-day for Newport.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The orders detaching Capt. Glass from the command of the cruiser Cincinnati and ordering him to hold himself in readiness to command the battleship Texas, shortly to be commissioned at the Norfolk Navy Yard, occasioned much comment when they were issued. It was pointed out at the time that the procedure was an unusual one, but no explanation of it could be had at the Navy Department.

It now appears that the change was caused by Secretary Herbert's noting the high state of efficiency to which the Cincinnati had been brought while under Capt. Glass's charge. Wishing to bring the new battleship to a like degree, the Secretary, so gossip says, personally requested the Cincinnati's energetic commander to relinquish his present command and take command of the battleship. Capt. Glass, of course, expressed his willingness, and formal orders were then issued.

The efficiency of a man-of-war frequently depends as much on the ability of the executive officer as on that of the Captain. It is said that Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelly, who occupies that office on the Cincinnati, and who divides with Capt. Glass the honor of making that vessel the model of all a man-of-war should be, will be asked to accompany Capt. Glass in the same capacity to his new command.

**Paul F. Mohr Wants Pay for Wines.**

TACOMA, Washington, July 29.—Paul F. Mohr, a New-York capitalist, has brought suit against the estate of Paul Schultze, the late defaulting General Land Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for wines which he alleges Schultze purloined and drank while Mohr was absent from the Union Club of this city. Mohr laid in a choice stock of old wines. When he went East he gave Schultze the key to his wine cellar. Schultze was to take only a sample now and then, the complainant avers, but he visited the cellar and made off with everything.

**Went Fishing in the Ruth.**

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 29.—There was plenty of wind to-day, so that President Cleveland did not use his new launch. In company with Mr. Benedict, Col. Lamont, and Dr. Bryant the President occupied the day by fishing in the Ruth, returning late this afternoon. The Oneida sailed for Newport to-night.

**Mr. Dayton Goes to Philadelphia.**

Postmaster Dayton went to Philadelphia yesterday to confer with the Postmaster there as to rates on the railroads for the members and others who want to attend the Letter Carriers' Convention which is to be held in Philadelphia in September next.

**Appointed a Dockmaster.**

S. H. Harrison was appointed yesterday by the Dock Commissioners as a Dockmaster in place of George Moore, resigned. The salary for the place is $1,500 a year.

**Building Inspectors Appointed.**

Building Superintendent Constable announced yesterday that he had appointed Thomas Headley, Jr., Frederick W. Vowles, Thomas Miller, and Francis F. McDonough as Building Inspectors.

## COLON STRIKERS RELY ON BRITAIN

**Police Prefect Has Warned Them to Return to Work or They Will Be Expelled Under the Vagrancy Act.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 29.—The strike in Panama is regarded as ended.

It is losing strength in Colon, but the strikers there are principally Jamaicans, who, as they were inclined to be riotous, have been warned by the Prefect of Police to return to work within five days or submit to expulsion from the country ununder the Vagrancy act. They have, in consequence of this warning, marched in a body to the British Consulate and demanded that a protest against the Government's action be made at once.

Guayaquil (Ecuador) advices contain the information that Gen. Leonidas Plazas has arrived from Central America, and is proceeding to join the forces of Supreme Chief Eloy Alfaro.

## POPE LEO'S SOCIAL PROGRAMME

### An Important Work upon Which the Opinions of Eminent Men of Various Countries Are to be Asked.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily News, in mentioning to-morrow that the Pope has concluded an important work intended to be a programme to secure social order, says that before publishing the work his Holiness will ask for the opinions on it of eminent German, Swiss, Italian, and English sociologists.

The Pope's idea is to use the funds of many religious corporations, which are almost useless, abroad for the institutions he meditates. To this end he has invited a number of eminent Jesuits, besides the Capuchin, Father Léon, Count Loë, M. Curtius, a Swiss Deputy, and several learned Italians to confer with him in the Autumn. He will thereafter publish a new encyclical.

It is reported that he will seek therein to prove from the insuccess of the State socialism advocated by Emperor William and Prince Bismarck that Church socialism alone is able to bestow peace and happiness upon the people.

## HE RAKED HIS LAWN ON SUNDAY

**For This Joseph Leibertz Was Arrested and Locked Up.**

Joseph Leibertz, thirty-eight years old, who lives in a little cottage at 1,020 Prospect Avenue, was raking his front yard Sunday afternoon when Policeman McCarthy of the Morrisania Police Station passed and told him that he was violating the Sunday law, and that he would have to stop.

Leibertz indignantly refused, and was arrested. He spent an hour locked up in the station house before he was released on bail. When he was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday McCarthy told his story. Magistrate Crane did not listen to any defense, but asked the policeman:

"Is that all the prisoner was doing?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you consider that a crime?"

"It is a violation of the law," McCarthy replied.

"The prisoner is discharged," said the Magistrate, and, turning to the policeman, added: "Try and use a little better judgment the next time you come before me."

## EMBANKMENT FELL, TWO LIVES LOST

**An Accident to Italian Workmen in a Street in Yonkers.**

YONKERS, July 29.—Just as a gang of men quit work to-night on the Jackson Street sewer in this city, an embankment fifteen feet deep caved in, burying a number of the workmen. Pierro Contassio, thirty years old, of 40 Jefferson Street, was killed, and Dominico Federico, twenty-eight years old, of 175 Willow Street, died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital. The other men escaped with slight injuries.

Lawrence Carroll is the contractor for the sewer. Coroner Miles impaneled a jury and adjourned the inquest until to-morrow, when he will make a thorough investigation.

**Sunday's Rescues in Hell Gate.**

A report from the life-saving crews of Hell Gate of their latest achievement reads:

"At 10 A. M. Sunday while the catboat Minnie W. was sailing through Hell Gate, she was capsized by the tide and wind. The life-saving crew stationed at Jerolomon's Beach, foot of Eighty-ninth Street, at once put out in boats to make a rescure and were, as usual, successful.

"The rescuers were Capt. Edward Kierski, Walter Arons, and Lon Jerolomon in one boat, and Capt. Daniel Ryan and J. Seelig of the Health Board crew in another. The names of the saved were John Butler, 600 West Fifty-fifth Street; Henry Hammell, 402 West Forty-eighth Street, and Alfred Marron, 878 Eleventh Avenue, and their dog 'Nigger.'"

Lon Jerolomon, whose record for life saving in the Gate is long, was until recently ward detective in the Nineteenth Precinct.

**Opening of Chickamauga Park.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Chickamauga Park Commission has received notice of the contemplated attendance of twenty Governors of States, with their staffs, at the dedication of the park, Sept. 18, 19, and 20. Most of these will also be accompanied by leading elective officers of the State Governments and representatives of the Legislatures. The State commissions of twenty-six States are also expected. The twenty Governors are of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

**Gov. Morton at Albany To-day.**

ALBANY, July 29.—Gov. Morton will come here to-morrow from Ellerslie and dispose of a few minor applications for pardon. Requests for clemency in the case of Maria Barberi continue to pour in on the Governor. Some of those interested in the case do not seem to understand that Gov. Morton will not be able to consider it until after it has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. The court will convene in its Fall session on Oct. 7. Gov. Morton expects to leave Ellerslie Thursday for Bar Harbor.

**Fire Marshal Will Investigate.**

Speaking of the fire that destroyed the big office building 23 to 30 West Twenty-third Street Sunday morning last, Fire Marshal Hollister said last evening:

"So fas as I have been able to learn, there are some peculiar features connected with that fire. I have instructed my deputies to make a searching investigation into all the incidents connected with or immediately preceding the outbreak."

**Judge Blanke of Chicago Dead.**

CHICAGO, July 29.—Judge George F. Blanke of the Superior Court died suddenly last night at his home, 1,734 Dunning Place. Heart disease was the cause. Judge Blanke was elected as a Republican two years ago. His death will necessitate a special election this Fall.

**Sheriff Tamsen Removes an Engineer.**

George Feldhammer, first engineer at Ludlow Street Jail, was removed yesterday by Sheriff Tamsen, on the same ground on which other employes were removed; that is, for failing to report the condition of the management of the jail to him.

**Killed Returning from Wife's Funeral.**

RYE, N. Y., July 29.—Adam Hendrees, while returning from his wife's funeral in Providence last night, was struck and instantly killed by an express train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at this place.

**A Pilot's Sudden Death.**

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 29.—Capt. Benjamin F. Phillips, second pilot of the steamer Priscilla of the Fall River line, died suddenly of heart disease this morning.

## GOLD FOR THE TREASURY

### Morgan-Belmont Bond Syndicate Makes Good Some Withdrawals.

### RESERVE WAS WELL ABOVE THE MARK

**Voluntary Deposit Construed to Mean that the Syndicate Would Observe Contract in Spirit as Well as Letter.**

Wall Street was treated to a surprise yesterday when it was announced that the Morgan-Belmont bond syndicate had made good the recent withdrawals from the Treasury gold reserve by the deposit of $2,000,000 in exchange for greenbacks. The news came out only a few minutes before the close of the stock market. It gave a fresh impulse to prices, and the day ended with the bullish feeling even more assertive than it had been. There were no bears left among operators, the small and weak contingent left over from the last reaction disappearing altogether.

Not the least gratifying feature in the proceeding was that the syndicate shirked publicity regarding it. The deposit had been made last Friday, but at the syndicate's request nothing was said of it at the Sub-Treasury. The change in the reserve had to be disclosed in the Treasury statement from Washington. Wall Street heard of it from that quarter. Then inquiry at the Sub-Treasury brought out the facts.

July losses, by exports and shipments to Canada, reached about $2,000,000. One lot of $1,000,000 was taken for Europe, the other withdrawals having been severally unimportant. At the close of business Saturday, the gold reserve stood at $105,472,211. There was a small withdrawal yesterday, after which, with the syndicate's deposit, the reserve amounted to $107,321,676, at about which figure it stood when the bond payments were completed.

Members of the syndicate showed no inclination to talk of Friday's deposit. No obligation rested on the syndicate to give the Treasury gold, for the double reason that full payment had been made for the bonds, and the reserve was well above the one-hundred-million-dollar mark, even after the withdrawals from it. The syndicate's sense of its undertaking to keep the reserve intact seems to have been most keen, and, consequ

## EXPECT TO HANG HOLMES

### Chicago Police Authorities Say They Can Prove Murder.

### JANITOR QUINLAN IS IMPLICATED

**A Vault and More Bones Found in the Cellar of the Chicago House —Holmes Tells a Story of Pietzel's Death.**

CHICAGO, July 29.—Another arrest has been made in the Holmes case. H. S. Mack is now in the custody of the police. He worked for Holmes during the last six months Holmes lived in the Sixty-third Street house. The police have been looking for him since Friday, and they admit that they have the most important witness they have yet rounded up. They are certain that he knows all about Pat Quinlan and his wife, and their connection with Holmes, from certain admissions he has made to friends.

Inspector Fitzpatrick and Chief Badenoch say they have sufficient evidence to convict Holmes and Quinlan. They also expect to make a case against the man Harris, alias Ziegle, and James C. Allen, alias Caldwell, the Little Rock convict. The evidence will be laid before the Grand Jury this week.

M. G. Chappelle is the name of the mechanic who articulated three skeletons for H. H. Holmes. Chappelle was brought to Inspector Fitzpatrick's office early this morning, the intention being to put him through a thorough examination, in order to find out whether the accounts he has given the detectives are true or not. He was so much agitated, however, that it was found to be impossible to go on with the inquiry. With the assistance of a big glass of raw whisky he was able to leave the office, supported by the Inspector and his brother.

Chappelle and the officers went to the Holmes house on Sixty-third Street. Chappelle directed the diggers in the cellar, and a huge brick vault was unearthed.

Many rumors of such a receptacle have been circulated, but it was not until the police discovered Machinist Chappelle that they succeeded in gaining any idea of the location of the vault. When Chappelle accompanied the officers through the Holmes house, he indicated the location of the vault in the southeast corner of the cellar. Superintendent Badenoch gave orders to get the ground in such shape that the vault could be easily opened to-morrow, and to then discontinue work for the day.

The police theory is that Holmes used this vault for destroying with quicklime the bodies of his victims and getting them into such a condition that they could not possibly be identified, and that Chappelle, the articulator, could not suspect that the bodies were anything more than cadavers secured at some medical college, morgue, or hospital. While the police officials are not hopeful of finding bodies of murdered people in the vault, they are at the same time hopeful of securing enough evidence to establish just what the vault was used for, and what connection, if any, the vault had with the half-destroyed human bodies that were carted away from the house to the home of the articulator. The finding of the vault made the police much firmer in their belief that Chappelle is a reliable and valuable aid to them in the work they have before them.

During the afternoon there was an exhibition in Inspector Fitzpatrick's private office, the skeleton and trunk that contained it, which was found through the advice given the police by Chappelle. The skeleton is that of a woman about twenty-five years of age, and the police think it is all that remains of one of the Williams girls, or Emeline Cigrand. They have not yet identified the tin-type photograph and the silver three-cent piece found with the skeleton, but they establish beyond doubt that the skeleton, or half-articulated skeleton, was taken in the trunk by their possession from the Holmes house in 1892, and that it was delivered to Chappelle, the articulator, by an expressman named Richardson, who was accompanied by Holmes and Quinlan.

Almost every new development lands Janitor Quinlan more fairly in the police net, much to their satisfaction. They know he is unwilling to tell all he knows, and are anxious to secure enough evidence to force a confession from him in order to fasten the crimes upon Holmes securely. The skeleton on exhibition to-day was taken by Chappelle from his home to the Hahnemann Medical College Building after he had cleaned and united the bones. Whether or not the skeletons are those of murdered people, it is definitely known that Holmes derived considerable revenue from the sale of articulated human frames to medical colleges.

The police to-day found a man who, they say, admits he was employed by Holmes to do all the queer brickwork about the mysterious house. They have heard his story, declare it is of the greatest importance, but refuse to divulge the particulars. They have also found a man named Curtis, who runs a small warehouse, and who still has a lot of Benjamin Pietzel's household goods in his possession. Pietzel stored them with Curtis before paying the visit to Philadelphia which cost him his life. Curtis had letters from Pietzel concerning the disposition of the furniture, and the police say they will make a thorough examination of Pietzel's effects to-morrow.

The man Richardson, who helped to haul Holmes's cadavers, has been lost sight of, and the police are looking for him. It is within the knowledge of the police that Janitor Quinlan is a brickmason, and that he laid some bricks for Holmes at the Wilmette House. The police think he built the vaults beneath the floor of the cellar and did other brick work about the Holmes place at Sixty-third and Wallace streets.

A woman named Sydenstricker, who lived in the "Castle" when Holmes and Quinlan did, appeared unexpectedly yesterday, having come from Kansas City to visit her son. She has told the police of more strange doings of Holmes and Quinlan, particularly of the digging of a tunnel under the sidewalk.

Workmen digging in the Holmes Building to-day found in a corner of the cellar, six bones, four of which were small and the others about six inches in length. Dr. Robinson, the druggist, gave it as his opinion that the small ones were those of a human being, but that the others were not.

People who knew Dr. Russler in Englewood say he disappeared suddenly in 1892, and some adhere to the theory that he met death in the Holmes house. He had an office in Holmes's building, and the two men were often seen together. The doctor's disappearance was not explained at the time, and he has not been seen since.

Dr. Robinson found to-day the signature of Minnie Williams on several receipts he has at his store, and they will be used by the police in the investigation of the alleged transfer of Fort Worth (Texas) property by the Williams girl indirectly to Holmes. By these the police hope to settle the disputed question as to whether the deed was forged.

### SAYS PIETZEL KILLED HIMSELF.

**Holmes's Alleged Version of the Death of His Associate.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—According to "a close friend," H. H. Holmes gives this version of the death of B. F. Pietzel. On the Saturday night preceding the death of Pietzel, he called on Holmes at a house on North Eleventh Street. Pietzel was greatly downcast and told a heartrending story of his pecuniary difficulties and of the sickness of his daughter in St. Louis. Holmes remonstrated with Pietzel about his spendthrift habits and told him that unless he quit drinking he would no longer assist him. Pietzel made threats that he would commit suicide, and the men separated for the night.

Holmes the next day went to call on Pietzel at the Callowhill Street house. Pietzel was nowhere about the lower part of the house, and Holmes, after waiting for him twenty minutes, concluded to look about for him. His search resulted in the discovery of a note addressed to himself. The note directed him to go up to the second floor and open a closet, in which he would find a large blue bottle, containing another letter addressed to him. Holmes found the note in the bottle. It told Holmes that his (Pietzel's) dead body could be found in the house. The letter pleaded with Holmes to take care of the writer's children, and suggested that there would be no difficulty in collecting the insurance from the Fidelity Company, now that the body of Pietzel could be produced.

Holmes found the body of his friend and sat in the room with it for over an hour in doubt as to what course to pursue. He finally decided that, since Pietzel had killed himself there would be no harm in destroying the evidence of suicide and making it appear as if Pietzel had met with an accidental death. Holmes pried open the mouth of the dead man and poured into it a quantity of explosive chemicals. He then placed a lighted match in the corpse's mouth, and an explosion which horribly disfigured the body followed. To give more reality to the impression that Pietzel had met death by accident, Holmes lighted Pietzel's pipe, then blew out the flame, after the tobacco had been partly consumed, and placed the pipe beside the body. It was nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Holmes left the house, and that night he went to Chicago with his wife, "Mrs. Howard."

When Mr. Shoemaker was told of this alleged statement of his client, he refused to discuss it. He said that Holmes had been talking too much, and that when his client was brought to trial he would produce his evidence.

Despite statements to the contrary, it is said that "Mrs. Howard" is in sympathy with her husband, and will do everything in her power to aid him. She and Holmes are the joint owners of several valuable pieces of property in Chicago and elsewhere, and Mr. Shoemaker, at their request, is negotiating to convert this into cash for the purpose of being prepared to meet the expenses of a trial.

It has been announced that an effort will be made to have Holmes sentenced on the charge of conspiracy to defraud an insurance company, to which he pleaded guilty, unless the District Attorney makes some move toward having him tried upon a more serious charge. It is claimed by Lawyer Shoemaker that it is unjust to compel Holmes to remain in the county prison indefinitely, and that he should now be under sentence.


# POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

*"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."*

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.


### JEFFERSON DAVIS'S HOUSE IN RICHMOND

**It Is Being Refitted to Serve as a Confederate Museum.**

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Work is going on rapidly on the old Jefferson Davis mansion on North Twelfth Street, which is being remodeled for the ladies of the Confederate Museum Literary Society with a view of having it put back in exactly the same condition, or at least as nearly as possible, in which it was at the time of occupancy by President Davis and his family during the war. When the School Board took charge of it a number of partitions were taken out on each floor for the purpose of obtaining classrooms large enough to answer the purposes of the Central School. These partitions are being replaced, and by the time the Confederate Museum is thrown open to the public the interior of the building will have almost the same appearance as it did more than thirty years ago, when all eyes of Virginia, and, in fact, of the entire South, were resting on the inmates of that structure.

It has been the wish of the ladies who are now in charge of the building to make the same as nearly fire-proof as possible, so that the danger of having the treasures to be conserved in the various rooms destroyed by flames might be reduced to a minimum. This desire is being carried out in every respect by Mr. Henry E. C. Baskerville, who superintends the renovation of the building. All of the wooden flooring of the first and second stories has been removed, and iron beams have been put in its place, which will be connected by terra cotta arches. The arches will be leveled up with concrete and granolithic floors, and a similar floor will be laid in the basement.

The old doors and door trimmings will be put back, and this will be the only woodwork that is to be found in the basement and the next two stories. The wooden stairways have been taken out and their places will be taken by iron ones, which, however, will be an exact reproduction of the old ones in cast iron. The back and side porches, which were constructed of wood, will be remodeled in the same manner as the floors.

The third floor will be thoroughly repaired and put in first-class order, but it will not be made fire-proof at this time. The same is to be said about the roof, but its old wooden cornices will be replaced by galvanized iron, and the same material is to be used for the ventilator on the top of the building. The old stucco on the entire outside of the building has been chipped off and the walls will be restuccoed, while the plastering of the interior will also be renewed. Casts have been taken of many of the old ornaments and cornices, which will be reproduced as nearly as possible.

The entire building will be heated by steam, and the boiler will be placed under the back porch, so as to remove every possible chance of fire from the interior of the building. All of the old plumbing fixtures will be replaced by modern ones, in order to make the sanitary arrangements perfect.

Great care has been taken to reproduce the building as it was when occupied by President Davis and his family, and careful measurements have been made of the entire building. There will be five rooms on the third floor, four on the second, four on the first, and five in the basement. All will be used for museum purposes, and it is the intention to set aside one room for each Southern State, but the selection has not yet been made. Under the contract the building is to be completed Nov. 10, and its cost is estimated at $13,500.

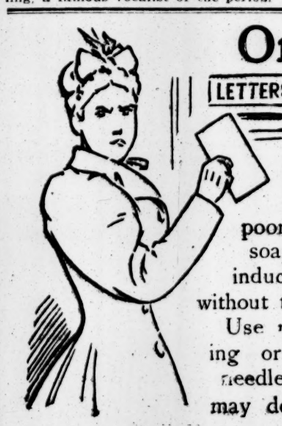
When Mrs. Davis visited Richmond the last time, she went all through the building and pointed out the rooms as they were used during their occupancy. And when the third floor, the room in the northeast corner was occupied by Miss Winnie Davis, and the others were set aside for visitors and other purposes. On the second floor was the nursery, in the room at the east end, and the middle room served as Mr. Davis's private office. The room in the southwest corner was Mrs. Davis's bedchamber, and the one in the northwest corner was her dressing room.

On the first floor was found the dining room in the east end of the building. The middle room back of the large entrance hall and the room in the southwest corner were drawing rooms. The one near the stairway hall, in the northwest corner, was the reception room. The room in the southeast corner of the basement served as a dining room for the children, and the one in the southwest corner was used as a breakfast room. The kitchen was in a separate building.

### A Long-Lost Aria by Mozart.

From The London Daily News.

A long-lost aria by Mozart has just been discovered by Dr. Kauffmann, professor of Music at the University of Tubingen. In a letter dated February, 1778, preserved in the Mozarteum at Salzburg, Mozart wrote to his father that he had on the preceding day composed an air to the words "Ah non lasciar mi," from the "Didone Abbandonata" of Metastasio. The music, however, was lost until Dr. Kauffmann, a short time ago, happened to find an old copy among the papers of his father, who was an enthusiastic collector of Mozartian music and manuscripts. The air, which is preceded by a short recitative, is said to be a charming melody without floriture. It has an accompaniment for quartet of strings, two flutes, two bassoons, and two horns, and is dedicated to Frau Dorothea Wendling, a famous vocalist of the period.

# One complaint

LETTERS that we heard of was from a woman who said that **Pearline** hurt her hands! We knew that this couldn't be. But we looked into the matter, and found that she was using one of the poorest and most dangerous of bar soaps with her **Pearline**. When we induced her to use **Pearline** alone, without this soap, everything was lovely.

Use no soap, when you do any washing or cleaning with **Pearline**. It's needless, and more expensive—and it may do harm. 479


## DR. BIGGS HAS RETURNED

### He Will Be at the Lillian Low Inquest To-day.

### THE POLICE HAVE NO NEW EVIDENCE

**Counsel for the Prisoners Confident of Their Quick Release—Mr. Low Talks About His Surmises.**

"They drove my Lillie to suicide. All that I expect to prove at the inquest to-morrow is that Miss Hansen and Champney and Biggs obtained an improper influence over her to keep her away from me and possess my property in case of my death."

This is the latest statement made by James Low, Jr., in regard to his daughter, Lillian Low, who a week ago was found dead near Fort George with a bullet wound in her head.

The outcome of the inquest by Coroner O'Meagher to-day, in the Criminal Courts Building, will probably be a verdict of suicide and the release of Dr. Thomas J. Biggs, Amelia K. Hansen, and Henry T. Champney, who befriended Lillian and were, because of the surmises of her father, arrested and held to bail.

Dr. Biggs came to town yesterday from the country, where he passed Sunday to avoid annoyance to himself and to those who live at 34 West Thirty-second Street, where are his lodgings. He went to Charles W. Brooke, of counsel for himself, Miss Hansen, and Mr. Champney, and was advised to be mute until he went on the witness stand at the inquest. On leaving the lawyer's office he went to a relative's home.

"It is not our concern," said Mr. Brooke, "what the physiological or psychological issues of the case may be. We are prepared to sweep aside each and every rumor in regard to our clients and to secure their liberty. As to Dr. Biggs, I have chapter and verse as to his movements. He could not have been drinking soda water with Miss Low Saturday a week ago, so Oscar Lipsker's story falls to the ground.

"As to the 'Baby Cuckoo' letter, I shall produce before the Coroner the letter that provoked this epistolary badinage, for Dr. Biggs's reply was nothing else. His 'three sisters' were Miss Low, Miss Champney, and Miss Hansen. There is no disgraceful secret at the bottom of this correspondence.

"As I said before, we are so remote from direct or implied culpability in the matter of Miss Low's death that we shall confine ourselves to the main question—that of the monstrous wrong done in arresting my clients. I shall not trouble myself about Miss Low's sanity or the question of her father's mental responsibility."

The baker, Lipsker, who was so circumstantial in his description of the girl and man who drank soda water at Fort George Saturday week, and who was eager in his identification of them as Dr. Biggs and Lillian Low, went to Fort George yesterday with Roundsman Herman W. Schlottman of the Nineteenth Precinct. Although minute, but inaccurate, in describing Miss Low's apparel and in describing Dr. Biggs as wearing a light suit and a Fedora hat, he utterly failed to find the soda water vendor or the place where the beverages were sold. He tried, however, to fortify his claim to notoriety by showing the Roundsman that the place where Miss Low was found dead could be reached by a path from Fort George.

Several points established against Dr. Biggs by official and amateur detective acumen and industry were disposed of yesterday. Acting Captain William Kirchner of the Thirty-second Precinct, who went to the body of Miss Low at once when Mounted Policeman Reilly galloped to the Carmansville Station House with her hat, went to the Nineteenth Precinct Station House yesterday and told Capt. Pickett that the stories of the arrangement or disorder of the girl's clothes and the surroundings were void of truth or importance.

"I saw Miss Low as she lay," he said, "and no one had interfered with the body. There was nothing to indicate a struggle before the shooting, or one in death agony, or that the girl had not died as she lay. She died right off. Her clothing was in just such condition as would be the case where a person sat down and fell back dead."

Then there was the elaborate pistol theory. The action was so strong, it was said, that the girl could not have used the arm. Coroner O'Meagher examined the cheap weapon yesterday. It has double action. The hammer pull is about eight pounds, but in cocking it as only a woman cocks a pistol—with both hands—the inevitable leverage by the left hand lessens the hammer pull by at least two pounds. When the hammer is cocked the trigger is set to a pull of from three-fourths to one pound, so that a child could discharge such a pistol with little effort.

Mr. Low himself unconsciously disposed of theories based on the story that Dr. Biggs identified the body of Miss Low at the Morgue some hours before her father. Mr. Low related that he had learned that when he visited the Morgue Dr. Biggs was there, and that the doctor remarked: "There's Mr. Low now. I do not care to meet him in such circumstances, and will go."

The police of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station set aside any doubt as to the relations between Dr. Biggs and Miss Low, or rather establish that their demeanor toward each other when confronted in a crisis was those of persons in love or having a liason. Miss Low was found wandering at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street at 1 A. M. July 21, and at the station house she was incoherent and appeared to be demented or under the influence of a drug.

After a while she was able to talk, and said that she did not want her friends notified, but that word could be sent to her physician, Dr. Biggs. When Dr. Biggs arrived he exclaimed before Miss Low was brought out of a side room: "She's an illegitimate daughter, but belongs to one of the first families in the country. She's a spunky little French thing."

When Miss Low was brought before the desk she was asked: "Do you know this gentleman?"

She replied, shamefacedly: "Yes, he's my doctor."

She went away with him to Miss Hansen's.

Dr. O'Hanlon, Coroner's Physician to Coroner O'Meagher, who performed the autopsy on Miss Low in the presence of Dr. Charles Phelps, Police Surgeon, spoke fully of his observations and the conclusion that an assault had been committed within forty-eight hours of death. While there were three ecctrymosed spots, he said, they by no means established that there was a struggle. In fact, there was not a scratch or bruise on the limbs, head, or neck of the dead girl even to suggest violence. The origin of the ecchymosed spots was assumed, not established. The assumption might be wide of the fact, but were it exact it by no means confirmed a theory that Miss Low was in duress when bruised, while the hurts could have been received from a fall or in many other ways.

The inquest to-day will be watched by Acting District Attorney Weeks and Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, and Charles W. Brooke will appear for Miss Hansen, Dr. Biggs, and Mr. Cnampney.

Owing to theories of murder, it became prudent when the autopsy had been performed to inter the body without the skull, which will be produced at the inquest. It will be a strong evidence of suicide, the course of the bullet showing a typical, self-inflicted wound. The skull will be buried later with the body at Woodlawn.

Mr. Low was a very busy man yesterday. During the day he was hunting up witnesses and calling on Capt. Pickett, Acting District Attorney Weeks, and Lawyer Frederick B. House. To Mr. House he related every feature of the case, and was told that the evidence he possessed was entirely insufficient to establish any wrongdoing on the part of the three persons who were arrested. Mr. Weeks instructed Mr. Low to call on him with Capt. Pickett this morning, before the beginning of the inquest.

In the evening Mr. Low called at the Nineteenth Precinct Station House and read the list of witnesses by whom he expects to prove that Miss Hansen, Dr. Biggs, and Mr. Champney obtained improper influence over his daughter.

By Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Roch of 434 Sixth Avenue, George F. Britton of 32 West Twenty-sixth Street, Guy Van Amringe of 26 Exchange Place, Benjamin Roberts, a negro servant; Mrs. Tryon, the landlady, and Bridget Carey, a domestic at 141 West Thirty-fourth Street, Mr. Low's residence; G. S. Smith, eating-house keeper at 34 West Thirtieth Street, and Miss Nelly Mack, his cashier; Alice Stamper, milliner, of 509 Sixth Avenue, and Andrew H. Grohe, tailor, of 56 West Twenty-seventh Street, he proposes to prove that his relations with his daughter were those of an affectionate father, that Miss Low was a dutiful daughter before she left home, and that he was poignantly distressed at her waywardness and talked constantly of her being controlled by Miss Hansen, Dr. Biggs, and Mr. Champney. He also expects to be allowed to say that when Miss Low left him he said that she would not be allowed to return to him alive. Other witnesses subpoenaed by Mr. Low will be the persons from whom she borrowed money July 22.

Mr. Low gave a new version of his troubles yesterday, but when asked circumstantially about Miss Hansen, Dr. Biggs, and Mr. Champney he asked anxiously whether, if his surmises were printed and the prisoners were released, they could turn round and sue him for defamation. Finally he admitted that animosity to Dr. Biggs for turning him out of Miss Hansen's house was a strong factor in his conduct toward them, while a wink Miss Hansen gave Mr. Champney when he declared that Lillian would inherit his fortune was a vastly suspicious circumstance.

"Can you produce evidence that will satisfactorily prove that either Miss Hansen, Dr. Biggs, or Mr. Champney was ever untruthful, dishonest, or immoral?" Mr. Low was asked.

"I cannot; but Miss Hansen once told me a lie about a scheming Frenchwoman, an adventuress; a woman who represented herself to be what she was not, and with whom one of the men associated," said Mr. Low.

"Was not that," suggested the reporter, "your case at one time, Mr. Low?"

"Yes, it was," replied Mr. Low, after hesitating and hanging his head. "A man sometimes makes the mistake of a lifetime."

Mr. Low told a reporter for The New-York Times last week that he did not take legal measures to regain control over his daughter because he was afraid it would "get into the newspapers." He amended this by saying last night that after Lillian left him he first applied for advice at the Nineteenth Precinct Station House, and was told that the girl was too old for the police in interfere in the case. The same decision was given at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Then Mr. Low consulted Lawyer Van Amringe. A politic course was advised, and there were negotiations looking to a severance of Miss Low's relations with those to whom she fled. The final condition that she should enter an Episcopal institution was rejected, and Mr. Low formally disinherited Lillian.

Mr. Low admitter that he discovered after Lillian recovered from the operation at the New-York Hospital that she had changed and suffered from melancholia.

"It was no wonder," he continued. "After she had rallied she was attacked with diphtheria and had to be taken to the Willard Parker Hospital, and what she went through would have wrecked a stronger woman's intellect."

Mr. Low also related as shop girls' gossip, that after Lillian took orange flower water to poison herself it was discovered that she had written a dying farewell to Dr. Biggs, which she signed, "Your loving Lillian." When he disinherited her he took care that she should know of it. As to the typewritten letter denunciation sent to him by Miss Low, he characterized it as the concoction of a plot to estrange him and his daughter, and retain a lasting hold on her to secure the fortune he was to leave her.

Capt. Pickett said last night that the police had done all that was possible, and had secured no evidence which would warrant the holding of Miss Hanson, Dr. Biggs, and Mr. Champney at the Coroner's inquest.

"The death," he said, "was plainly a suicide. Take the mental condition of the girl, her atempt at suicide, her actions, which led to her arrest that Monday, her dread of being placed in St. Mary's Home, and the purchase of the pistol. No theory but that of self-destruction is to be entertained."

Baker Lipsker will be at the inquest to-day, and will see Dr. Biggs.

### THE COCOANUT TRADE IN THIS COUNTRY

**How It Was Introduced into Florida—Its Value and Uses.**

Washington Letter to The Boston Transcript.

Quite a number of tropical nuts have recently been introduced into cultivation in this country. Already on the east coast of Florida are growing 250,000 cocoanut trees, 42,000 being on one plantation. It is believed that the first trees of this kind in the State sprouted from nuts brought from Central America and the West Indies by the Gulf Stream. At Key West and about some of the old forts cocoanuts were planted at an early day, as certain ancient trees now standing bear witness. In 1877 a bark freighted with cocoanuts was caught in a storm off the coast of Florida and beached near Lake Worth. Several thousand of the nuts were saved and planted, the satisfactory growth of the seedlings giving an impetus to cultivation.

The first importation of cocoanuts of named varieties was made in 1889, when the Secretary of Agriculture obtained through the State Department two shipments of selected nuts from the Philippines. These, with two other shipments in 1890 from the same islands, comprehended fourteen varieties. To get so many varieties was an easy task, inasmuch as the profits of more than two or three kinds grow in any one district or island of the archipelago, and they were collected by a skilled botanist, who made a tour for the purpose. The nuts thus received were forwarded to growers in Florida. Certain specimens from the Islands sent orders for boots to Europe. Unfortunately, it is anticipated that prices will not lapse to their normal level before a few years.

### French Railways and Cyclists.

From The London Daily News.

In the Tribunal of Commerce of Perpignan, an important point affecting cyclists who travel with their machines upon the French railways has just been decided. In France bicycles accompanied by the owners are treated as personal luggage, and consequently are not charged for. For a registration fee of one penny the cyclist who takes a railway ticket can have his machine carried any distance. The companies declare they are not responsible in case of damage. This claim, however, the court at Perpignan refused to admit. A gentleman named Destaville, who was traveling with a bicycle on the Southern Railway Line, found, on arrival at his destination, that one of the handles had been broken off, and that the machine had been otherwise seriously damaged by the chipping of the enamel on the framework. The Judges decided that the company was not responsible in case of "force majeure," or circumstances beyond their control, but that they were bound by their contract with the passenger to exercise reasonable care. As such care had not been exercised in the case in question, the company was condemned to pay 63f., the certified value of the injury to the machine, and 50f. damages in addition.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### ARE WANTED IN PRUSSIA

**Mrs. Mathilde Heinze and Oscar Heilman Accused of Poisoning the Woman's Husband.**

Mrs. Mathilde Heinze and Oscar Heilman were arraigned before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday on the charge of having poisoned Mrs. Heinze's husband last December in Sarnowko, Prussia. They were arrested in Philadelphia on the application of the German Government. Since their arrest the man and woman have been held in Ludlow Street Jail.

Rudolph Dulon, acting as counsel for the German authorities, notified Commissioner Lyman yesterday that he was ready to proceed with the hearing, as the evidence taken in Germany had been received and translated.

Mrs. Heinze is stolid looking, about forty years old. She was accompanied in court by her five-year-old son, but she scarcely looked at the child. The woman's infatuation for Heilman was made evident by all her actions.

A letter to Heilman's mother forms part of the evidence against them. In it they ask if the matter in Sarnowko had blown over yet, and whether it was safe to return. On her examination in Germany the mother of Heilman says she wrote back for them to come if their consciences were clear.

Another witness testified at the examination in Sarnowko that the day before the death of the husband he saw Mrs. Heinze give Heinze some tea, in which she dropped some white powder, which she said were bitter salts.

There also followed testimony from numerous physicians who assisted at the autopsy, and who say they found large quantities of arsenic in the intestines and stomach of the deceased.

As the evidence is very voluminous, Robert Waite, attorney for the prisoners, obtained an adjournment until next Thursday, in order to look over the depositions.

### Threatened Boot Trade Crisis.

From The London Daily News.

Our Paris correspondent says: "We are threatened with a crisis in the boot trade. It appears that leather has become almost as scarce as in a beleaguered town; although not an article of food in time of peace. The Minister of War has been alarmed lest in a month or two it would be impossible to shoe the army at any price, and he has given orders to buy up at once all the available leather on the market. He will ask the Chambers for a grant of £60,000, representing the enhancement of cost. This leather question affects the public as much as a new tax. The inhabitants of this country will have to pay £1,250,000 this year for their boots, the sudden and unexampled rise in leather being as high as 60 per cent. for some sorts. The chief reason for this is that the Western farmers of the United States, finding the profits of cattle breeding diminish have curtailed their business. Moreover, an unusually large number of cattle was slaughtered in 1893, when fodder was so dear in consequence of the drought. Lastly, the war between China and Japan has caused a rise, both the belligerents having sent orders for boots to Europe. Unfortunately, it is anticipated that prices will not lapse to their normal level before a few years.


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## ANOTHER BATTLE FOUGHT.

### Three Whites and Fifteen Reds Reported Killed.

### SOLDIERS NEARING JACKSON'S HOLE

**A War Party of Lemhis Going into Teton Basin—Princeton Students Tell Their Experiences with Bannocks.**

SALT LAKE, July 29.—A reliable gentleman jst arrived at Ogden from the neighborhood of Jackson's Hole reports a fight between Indians and settlers at a point fifty miles from Jackson's Hole, Friday, in which three whites and ten or fifteen Indians were killed and one white man very badly wounded.

Capt. Smith, an old mining prospector in the Teton Mountains, was shot through the left breast. His assailant was killed. Smith is now at Rexburg and may recover.

Signal fires are burning northeast of Jackson's Hole and numerous forest fires are raging.

The messenger says no reliable information has been received from the settlers for ten days. They are, however, well intrenched and comparatively safe; but prospectotrs and miners who are in the mountains are in great danger, as the Indians mean to fight.

The Bannocks and Shoshone chiefs have joined the cavalry on the way to Jackson's Hole with a view of assisting the troops to get the Indians back to the reservation. The troops now on the way to the Hole go by wagon to the mouth of Hobdck Cañon, and thence will cross the mountain range, using a pack train, and will arrive at the Hole Wednesday. Old scouts say the Reds mean mischief.

It is reported that a few Indians are returning to the Bannock reservation from Jackson's Hole, but much larger numbers are going in. Tourist parties have stopped at Teton Basin because it is unsafe to enter the Jackson Hole country.

The special train bringing transportation facilities for the infantry in their march across the country arived at Market Lake at 2 o'clock to-day. Two hundred and fifty men of the Seventeenth Infantry left Market Lake for Jackson's Hole to-night, but owing to the roughness of the road it will take them longer than was expected to complete the march of over a hundred miles.

Arrivals from Soda Springs this morning report the Indians are leaving the Hole by the way of Gray's Lake and Soda Springs, over the old Lander trail. When the soldiers reach Jackson's Hole, there will probably not be an Indian in sight. The Indians are watching all passes going in from the St. Anthony side. At least 200 Indians claiming to be Lemhis have crossed the river seven miles above St. Anthony within the last week. No squaws were with the last parties, but they are taking many horses with them. Settlers are becoming alarmed, and are making preparations to organize for defence. A number of men are going in via Teton Basin to assist the whites, who are making rifle pits at different points. Indians passing will give no information further than that they are going 'way up. One family of settlers came out of the Hole late Friday evening, and say no others will be able to get out without assistance unless the soldiers arrive soon. The people in Teton Basin are reinforcing the settlers of the Hole, and may hold off the reds until the arrival of the troops.

### DUBOIS FAVORS EXTERMINATION.

**He Says the Bannocks Are Worthless and Clearly at Fault Now.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Dubois of Idaho is not surprised at the trouble with the Bannocks. He says that the whites are entirely in the right. They contend that if they are not allowed to kill game out of season the same law should be enforced against the Indians.

"There is," continued the Senator, "a good deal of sentiment wasted on any question that comes up regarding the Indians. Many people in the East seem to believe that in all difficulties between the white settlers of the West and the Indians the latter are the abused party, because they know that in the end the white man must prevail."

Senator Dubois went on to say that the present trouble had its beginning some years ago when stringent laws were passed by the States for the protection of game. The laws were enforced against the settlers, but were not heeded by the Indians, who, under a system of passes issued by the Government, killed game annually by the thousands. He characterized the Bannocks as "blanket" Indians, and among the laziest and most worthless redskins to be found on a Government reservation. They have, he said, a wholesome dread of the settlers. They know that no matter how many depredations they have committed they can surrender to the soldiers and save their lives. But a fight with the settlers means death.

Senator Dubois explained that the country where the Bannocks live is full of big game, such as elk, moose, and deer. These are of inestimable value to the country at large, as well as to the settlers of that region, but the Bannocks are rapidly exterminating them. He asserted that the troubles with the Indians would not have occurred had not the President selected as Indian Agent Mr. Teter from West Virginia, who was recommended by Postmaster General Wilson.

The Senator said he did not believe that there was any war between the Indians or whites, or that there would be. In his opinion the braves would return to their reservations when they received, and a little later go off slaughtering game again.

"It cannot," he concluded, "be otherwise as long as inexperienced men, such as Teter, are appointed as Indian Agents. The extermination of the whole lazy, shiftless, non-supporting tribe of Bannocks would not be any great loss."

Commissioner Browning, referring to the dispatch from Market Lake, that the Jackson's Hole settlers would be arrested and tried for killing several Indians, accused of violating the Wyoming game laws, said today that no steps had been taken by him in the matter, and that it had not been considered by the Bureau. He added that the Indian Office would welcome a legal test of the right of the Indians to kill game in defiance of State laws. "We should like to stop their hunting," he said, "but have no power to do so. The treaty is plain and is binding on us. If the courts decide that the State law is superior to the treaty of the United States Government with the Indians, the matter will be settled, and we shall be very glad of it."

### A PRINCETON MAN'S STORY.

**The Settlers Rather than Indians Are Seeking a Fight.**

Edward R. Otheman, a member of the Princeton College geological expedition, returned home yesterday. His father is Francis W. Otheman of the firm of Otheman, Dyer & Southwick, woolen commission merchants, 22 White Street.

Edward R. Otheman is eighteen years old. He said that he and other members of the party were much surprised when they received telegrams at Fountain Geyser Basin making anxious inquiry about them. The party had not even known until then that there had been the slightest cause for apprehension.

"On our way to Dubois, Wyoming, we saw four Shoshone Indians," Mr. Otheman said. "They were very reserved, but intimated that they were going to Montana. Before reaching Yellowstone Park, we followed for some distance the trail made by four horses. It finally diverged toward a fork of Snake River, that runs close to Jackson's Hole. We concluded, after we heard about the Indian troubles, that the four Shoshones and the horsemen that rode ahead of us were on their way to Jackson's Hole. We passed within twenty-five miles of the place.

"We saw many antelope, deer, 'big horns,' and a few bears and wolves. We passed over a new trail, and named it Princeton Trail. We were much delayed by snow and fallen timber. Some days we suffered a good deal from cold, owing to the high altitude.

"I returned home in company with John W. Garrett of Baltimore and L. F. Pease of Germantown. The other members of the expedition expect to return in two or three weeks."

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Lewis Frederick Pease, who passed within sight of Jackson's Hole a few days ago with the Princeton Geological Expedition, of which he was a member, arrived home to-day.

The party left Dubois, Wyoming, two weeks ago for Yellow Lake, and spent nine days on the journey. They crossed a recently traveled Indian trail on the way, which had evidently been made by the band of Lemhis which had come to join the Bannocks. Farther on they fell in with a party of Shoshones, and camped one night with them. These Indians did not make any threats against the settlers in Jackson's Hole or the surrounding country, but they appeared to be in a bad humor. George Washakie, a son of the Chief of the Shoshones, was in the band. The Indians did not molest the Princeton men, and when morning came the palefaces and the redmen parted peaceably. Subsequently the geological expedition passed within sight of Jackson's Hole, and on the ninth day of the journey arrived at Yellow Lake.

Pease, John W. Garrett of Baltimore, and E. R. Otheranan last Wednesday left the expedition, which is now in Yellowstone Park, and started home. Judging from what they heard the Indians say they have more reason to be afraid of the settlers than the latter have to fear the redskins. It seemed to be the general opinion that the white people were very anxious to fight the Indians.

The party was well armed and prepared for a fight, but did not know of any danger until their arrival at Cooke City, where they received telegrams from the East informing them of the Bannock trouble.

Regarding the Mary Mere ranch, to which troops have been sent to give protection against the Indians, according to a dispatch from Market Lake, Idaho, Mr. Pease said: "The Mary Mere ranch is situated in a wild and mountainous region, fifty miles south of the troops that are at present stationed in Yellowstone Park, and is many miles from any other habitation.

"If the Indians are nearing the ranch, and it is threatened, it would prove conclusively that they are rapidly moving northward, as fifty miles represents a great distance in that wild and almost impassable region. From former reports, it was apparent that the marauding tribes had not moved far north of the Jackson Hole country."


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### UNCONSCIOUS IN THE WOODS TWO NIGHTS

**William Dovy Sandbagged upon His Return from the Bank.**

RUTHERFORD, N. J., July 29.—William Dovy was sandbagged and chloroformed Saturday evening by a burly ruffian, who, after robbing his victim, drag

# HARD RACE FOR DEFENDER

Continued from Page 1

hauled in the mainsheet and jibed. The Defender sent up a No. 2 jibtopsail. They rounded the mark in this order:

Defender ..... 3:31:10
Vigilant ..... 3:31:40

**The Beat to Windward.**

Sheets were flattened down, and the five-mile beat to windward began. The Defender stood about 200 yards on the port tack and then went about. Everything seemed to be loose on deck, ropes trailed in the water on the windward side and the jibtopsail fluttered and was not doing an ounce of good. She held on to this tack for about a minute and then came about again. The Vigilant also tacked, and the two were standing together. The Defender crossed the Vigilant's bows, and went about again on her weather bow. Then the two made a long tack over to Centre Island, the Defender out well to windward of the centreboard boat. Both yachts considerably overstood the mark. The Vigilant was the first to tack, going on the port tack at 3:53:10. The Defender tacked five seconds later.

The breeze had freshened considerably, and with started sheets they made good time to the mark. Just before reaching the mark the Vigilant took in her baby jibtopsail and sent up a medium-size one in stops. The big sloops tacked around the mark in this order:

Defender ..... 4:17:45
Vigilant ..... 4:19:25

**A Reach to the Finish.**

So far the Defender had beaten the Vigilant 32 seconds on the run and 58 seconds on the beat back. This was a surprise, and every one agreed that the Defender would have to do much better. On the long leg in toward Center Island she had split her

**Commodore's Cup for Sloops,**
Sailed for in Monday's New-York Yacht Club Regatta. Made by the Whiting Manufacturing Company.

small jibtopsail and had to set a smaller one in its place.

After turning the mark, it was a reach on the starboard tack to the finish off Huntington Harbor. They bowled through the water at a great rate, and as they crossed the finishing line the watches made the time:

Defender ..... 4:42:56
Vigilant ..... 4:44:43

The Defender had gained just 19 seconds on the Vigilant on the reach, which is her best point of sailing. It is probable that when the two boats are measured the Defender will have to allow the Vigilant enough to make the Vigilant a winner.

**A Lively Contest for the Cups.**

The race between the other sloops was a hot one, particularly between the Queen Mab and Wasp. The Mab got off well, but on the run out to the Norwalk Islands mark the Wasp ran up on the British boat, and at the turn was only 5 seconds behind. The Queen Mab was timed at 3:42:45, the Wasp at 3:42:50, the Mineola at 3:46:20. Then came the Ventura, Hildegard, Awa, and Harriet. On the turn to windward the Queen Mab began to draw ahead, and at the windward mark the times for the leaders were: The Queen Mab, 4:39:27 and the Wasp, 4:41:00. Then followed the Mineola, Hildegard, Ventura, Awa, and Harriet.

On the reach to the finish the Queen Mab continued to gain, and the times were: The Queen Mab, 5:11:20; Wasp, 5:16:06; Hildegard, 5:25:54; Mineola, 5:25:59, and Ventura, 5:32:43. The Awa and Harriet were so far behind that they were not timed.

**The Race for Schooners.**

The schooner race brought together J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, John E. Brooks's Lasca, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, Henry W. Lamb's Marguerite, W. C. Rouse's Iroquois, J. Berre King's Elsemarie, B. Frank Sutton's Loyal, and H. K. McHarg's Neaera. The start for these boats was given at 1:50:00, and this is the order in which they crossed the line: Lasca, 1:50:48; Amorita, 1:52:04; Emerald, 1:53:03; Iroquois, 1:53:24; Elsemarie, 1:53:29; Marguerite, 1:55:00; Loyal, 1:55:00, and Neaera, 1:55:00.

They all set their big maintopmast staysails and baloon jibtopsails and spinnakers were carried to starboard. The Emerald gradually closed up on the Amorita, and the two then had it nip and tuck and ran down on the Lasca, so that at the mark the three were close together. The times at the turn were: Lasca, 3:40:10; Emerald, 3:40:35; Amorita, 3:40:40; Elsemarie, 3:43:30; Iroquois, 3:49:20, and Marguerite, 3:49:35. Then came the Neaera and Loyal close together.

On the beat back the Emerald at once began to draw ahead, and the Lasca dropped behind. They stood well out into the middle of the Sound, and then laid their course to the turning mark. The Emerald beat the Amorita and Lasca handily on the windward work, and if there had been much more of this kind of sailing the Emerald would have won. The turning times at this mark were: Emerald, 4:29:20; Amorita, 4:31:10; Lasca, 4:34:30; Elsemarie, 4:41:25; Marguerite, 4:13:05; Iroquois, 4:44:10; Loyal and Neaera last. In the reach to the finish the Emerald increased her lead and crossed the finishing line at 4:57:25; Amorita finished at 5:00:43, Lasca at 5:02:36, Elsemarie, 5:12:12, Marguerite at 5:13:06, Iroquois at 5:14:42; Loyal at 5:25:04, and Neaera at 5:28:33. These last two had made a close race of it all over the course and on corrected time the Loyal beat the Neaera six seconds.

**In the Cruising Squadron.**

The squadron about seventy strong, assembled in Glen Cove early in the morning, and at 10:30 o'clock all the Captains assembled on board the flagship Sylvia. They ratified the programme arranged for the races by the Commodore, and after chatting a minute or two with the Commodore and his staff returned to their yachts, and got ready for the races.

W. K. Vanderbilt's big steamer Valiant was the yacht that attracted the most attention in the fleet outside the Vigilant and the Defender. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will be among Mr. Vanderbilt's guests, but they will sail on the Defender in her races.

Another big steamer was F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror. Mrs. Lucy Carnegie's steamer Dungeness, looking as handsome as ever, and with a jolly crowd of girls on board, was another of the more attractive yachts in the fleet.

Then there were J. H. Wade, Jr.'s, Wadena, a yacht famous for her long voyage around the world; John R. Drexel's big three-masted auxiliary steamer Sultana, E. D. Morgan's Shearwater, F. S. Browne's Reverie, Fred Gallatin's Almy, T. R. Hostetter's new steamer Duquesne, John H. Hanan's fast Enbla, W. H. and G. P. Butler's Forget-Me-Not F. L. Osgood's Fedalina, C. O. Iselin's Helvetia, Harrison B. Moore's Marietta, a new and fast boat; C. M. Myers's Maspeth, J. G. Cassatt's Anita, C. H. Osgood's Narwhal, E. R. Ladew's Orienta, Perry Belmont's Satanella, F. G. d'Hauteville's Zara, and Robert Goelet's Hermione. This last boat is only chartered by Mr. Goelet, and attracted considerable attention because she flew an English flag.

**Under Clouds of Canvas.**

Among the other yachts were the schooners Agnes, J. Norton Winslow; Alsacienne, Claus C. Bragg, Alcaea, James Ross, Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw; Ariel, George H. B. Hill; Brunhilde, Thomas A. McIntyre; Carlotta, George Duryea; Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan; Clochette, Eugene L. Bushe; Clyte, Henry C. Ward; Constellation, Bayard Thayer; Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.; Elsemarie, J. Berre King; Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell; Fanella, W. A. Hazard; Fleetwing, J. R. De Lamar; Iroquois, Henry Clark Rouse; Lasca, John E. Brooks; Loyal, B. Frank Sutton; Magic, August W. Mott; Marguerite, Henry W. Lamb; Montauk, W. C. Iselin; Neaera, Henry K. McHarg; Phantom, H. S. Parmelee; Ramona, Harry M. Gillig; Shamrock, Willard P. Ward; Varuna, F. K. Sturgis and G. L. Rives; Viator, Albert J. Morgan; Wayfarer, Edwin Iselin, Jr.; Atlantic, James A. Garland, Jr.; Glendower, Francis C. Landon.

Among the sloops, cutters, and yawls were the Awa, A. De Witt Cochrane; Eclipse, H. S. J. Callahan; Fannie, Frederick B. Fiske; Fredonia, Dwight Braman; Gossoon, L. Vaughan Clark and Charles McL. Clark; Harriet, Stanley Greacen and Edward J. Greacen; Hildegarde, James C. Bergen; Katrina, George Work; Mineola, August Belmont; Minerva, Henry C. Bucknall; Nautilus, W. D. Dickey; Norota, F. M. Hoyt; Nymph, Henry W. Harris; Oriva, F. W. Flint; Perl, Charles McK. Looser; Pocahontas, James D. Smith; Queen Mab, Percy Chubb; Uvira, Frederick P. Sands; Vigilant, George Gould; Wasp, H. F. Lippitt and L. R. Lippitt; Defender, W. K. Vanderbilt, C. O. Iselin, and E. D. Morgan.

After the race the yachts anchored in Huntington Harbor. The yachtsmen turned in early, and to-morrow at 5 o'clock they will get under way, and at 6 o'clock start for the race for New-London, a distance of sixty-three miles.

SCHOONERS.

| Name. | Start. H.M.S. | Finish. H.M.S. | Elapsed Time. H.M.S. | Corrected Time. H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lasca | 1 50 48 | 5 02 36 | 3 11 48 | 3 11 48 |
| Emerald | 1 50 03 | 4 57 25 | 3 04 22 | 3 03 02 |
| Marguerite | 1 55 00 | 5 13 06 | 3 18 06 | 3 14 23 |
| Iroquois | 1 53 24 | 5 14 42 | 3 21 18 | 3 17 04 |
| Elsemarie | 1 53 29 | 5 12 12 | 3 18 43 | 3 11 31 |
| Amorita | 1 52 04 | 5 00 43 | 3 08 39 | 3 01 04 |
| Loyal | 1 55 00 | 5 25 04 | 3 30 04 | 3 16 53 |
| Neaera | 1 55 00 | 5 28 33 | 3 33 33 | 3 16 50 |

SLOOPS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Defender | 1 47 24 | 4 42 56 | 2 55 32 | .... |
| Vigilant | 1 47 22 | 4 44 43 | 2 57 21 | .... |

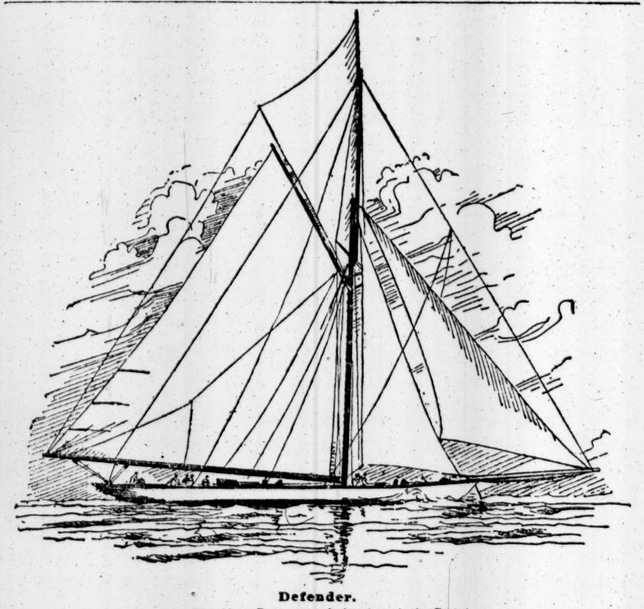
OTHER SLOOPS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wasp | 1 47 56 | 5 16 06 | 3 28 10 | 3 21 07 |
| Queen Mab | 1 46 34 | 5 11 26 | 3 24 52 | 3 23 35 |
| Mineola | 1 49 36 | 5 25 59 | 3 36 23 | 3 28 43 |
| Hildegarde | 1 50 00 | 5 25 54 | 3 35 54 | 3 35 54 |
| Ventura | 1 48 13 | 5 32 43 | 3 44 30 | .... |
| Awa | 1 47 55 | .... | .... | .... |
| Harriet | 1 47 57 | .... | .... | .... |

This shows that on corrected time the Amorita beat the Emerald 1:38, the Esmeralda 1:27, the Lasca 10:44, the Marguerite 13:21, the Loyal 15:49, the Neaera 15:35, and the Iroquois 16:00.

The Defender beat the Vigilant 1:49, elapsed time.

The Wasp beat the Queen Mab 2:28, the Mineola 7:36, and the Hildegarde 15:47.



**Defender.**
The New Protector of the America's Cup.

**Commodore's Cup for Schooners,**
Sailed for in Monday's New-York Yacht Club Regatta. Made by the Whiting Manufacturing Company.


# IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear," is the motto for ordinary soaps.

Ivory Soap is always in sight and is not wasting at the bottom of the tub.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.


## THE VOLUNTEER AT NEWPORT.

**Will Take Part in the Goelet and Drexel Cup Races.**

NEWPORT, July 29.—The former cup defender, Volunteer, arived here to-night, and will await the arrival of the New-York fleet. She will be quite an addition to the Goelet and Drexel Cup races, though she is not likely to show up as well as the more recent additions to this class of yachts.

## A LUNATIC HEIR TO A LARGE FORTUNE

**He Had Been Committed as a Vagrant to a Pennsylvania Jail.**

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 29.—The spectacle of an heir to a large fortune carrying pig iron as a vagrant in the jail was presented here to-day.

A rough-looking tramp, who gave his name as Meredith Ried, was arrested a week ago in the rural districts of this county, and was committed to jail. He was consigned to the pig-iron pile to carry the huge billets with other vagrants. After several days it was discovered that he was a lunatic. He had in his possession a vast lot of formidable-looking documents. Among them was a summons to a hearing in the matter of the division of the estate of a rich man in Hamilton County, Ind.

By a good deal of diplomacy, Warden Deshler struck up a rational conversation with Ried. The prisoner said he had seen better days, and that his family was a respectable one. Then he launched off into some incoherent babble, accounted for by his supposed insanity. He said he came to this community from Maryland, but does not remember how he got to Maryland from Indiana.

Warden Deshler wrote a history of the man's case to the attorney whose name was signed to the paper, George Pierson, of Hamilton County, Ind. To-day Warden Deshler received a reply from Mr. Pierson, thanking him for the information about the lost heir to the estate. The lawyer intimated that the property was a large one, and that Ried's share was nearly $25,000. Lawyer Pierson said he would take the proper steps to have Ried released and taken to Indiana, where relatives would take care of him and see that the fortune was turned over to him.

**A Warwickshire Epitaph.**

From The London Daily Telegraph.

It is a mistake to leave one's epitaph to be written by bereaved and sorrowing friends. Far safer is it to prepare something appropriate and grammatical, and append it to the last will and testament. Mental distress is inimical to good literary style, albeit conductive to unconscious and incongruous humor. In proof of this, one has but to visit a little churchyard in Warwickshire, where the remains of a highly respected country Squire lie interred. The inscription on the tombstone informs the passer by that the deceased was "accidentally shot by his gamekeeper," and includes the ambiguous addition, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

**A Change of Venue Desired.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Senator Michael J. Coffey, who is the defendant in an action for $20,000 damages for libel, brought by Assemblyman Charles J. Schoepflin of Erie County, wants the action tried in the eastern part of the State. This afternoon his attorney, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, appeared before Justice Green, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, and made a plea for a change of venue. Mr. Schoepflin's attorney, Morris Moorey, opposed it. Justice Green reserved decision.


# Are You Bilious?

If so, your Liver is out of order and you should

# Take Hood's Pills


## POLICE JUSTICES TRY TO MEET

Could Not Get a Quorum of Old Board—Mr. Ryan's Criticism—The City Magistrates Meet.

The Police Magistrates held their regular monthly meeting last night at the Jefferson Market Building. The old Police Justices also tried to hold a meeting at the same place, but secured no quorum. Of the latter only Messrs. Ryan and Hogan were present, and after waiting on the steps for an hour, they went home, saying that they would be on hand again the last Monday night in next month.

Former Justice Ryan said that he had come all the way from New-London, Conn., to be on hand last night. He was disappointed when he received messages from former Justices Taintor, Burke, and Voorhis that they could not be present. "The city is good enough for our salaries," remarked Judge Ryan. He could not be induced to say what the next step of the old Justices would be, but declared that if the old Justices had made rulings in the same manner as some of the new Magistrates such a public clamor would have been raised as was never before heard.

He referred in particular to the case where Magistrate Brann fined a man only $10 who had assaulted a policeman and attempted to take a prisoner away from him.

President Flammer presided at the Magistrates' meeting, which was a public one. There were present besides him Magistrates Brann, Kudlich, Simms, Deuel, Wentworth, and Cornell.

The resignation of Chief Clerk Fry of the Combs Court, who said that he wished to quit for business reasons, was read and accepted. Daniel M. Doremus, a Republican, was selected by the Magistrates to succeed him.

Bernard Herc was selected as a court interpreter, though he was not assigned to duty.

The members of the committee on rules were selected as a committee to see the Charities Commissioners and advise them about better enforcing the Wild law, which requires accumulated sentences in cases of "drunks." Magistrate Simms declared that the Wild law was not being enforced, and that prisoners were being released by the Charities Commissioners before their terms under the new law had expired.

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AS A FISHERMAN

**His Dress and His Outfit—How Greatly He Enjoys the Sport.**

From The Boston Post.

How does the President fish? Not like other sportsmen, in some particulars at least. In the first place, Mr. Cleveland goes about his preparations in a way that is characteristic of the man. "Brad, have you got some fresh fiddlers?" is a common salutation that his boat skipper, Brad Wright, is greeted with, which, interpreted, means that the day is to be devoted to fishing for bluefish down in the deep waters of the big bay, where the "blues," weighing all the way from three to eight, and sometimes ten or even twelve, pounds, now congregate in large rumbers.

When asured that the bait box is well stored with live crabs, eelskins, clams, strips of red flannel, and an assortment of fancy tackle, the President dons his fishing garb. The most noticeable feature of this is perhaps the hat. It is a big, wide-brimmed soft felt hat, of a light hue once perhaps, but not so light now by five or eight shades, while projecting from the rim and all over the crown are hooks and flies.

Sometimes he varies this hat with one of smaller crown, narrower rim, and of more modern appearance, the color a real brown once, and not nearly so badly faded. These are the hats which the President wears when on a trouting or bass fishing expedition up into the woodlands to the ponds, through Bourne, Wareham, Marshfield, or any of the upper Cape Cod territory abounding with fresh water fish. Occasionally he will don a generous proportioned straw hat for a day's sport out on the bay as a better protection from the sun's rays.

A black silk alpaca coat often covers his back and shoulders, worn loosely in front and frequently unbuttoned. Light gray vest and trousers and wide-toed comfort shoes complete the outfit. A rig for comfort first, without regard for who may see or what they find to comment upon.

Nor does Mr. Cleveland go at his sport with near the quantity or the quality of paraphernalia which the average sportsman from town considers necessary to coax the finny fellows or to keep himself in the enjoyment of the greatest possible comfort to be secured from such an outing. When the fishing ground is reached and his boatman has got the lines in readiness, the hooks baited, and everything in apple-pie order, then the President begins his part of the game. There may be other men who fish in Buzzard's Bay waters, first and last, who possess exceeding patience, who can possess themselves in quiet and peace for hour after hour without a nibble, but they have not been heard from to date. Mr. Cleveland will sit for hours without obtaining so much as a bite at his seductive hook. Yet he finds no fault, and apparently seems to enjoy the trip exceedingly well.

He sits, pole in hand, and ruminates. He seems to be thinking. That he does a deal of thinking out on the waters is certain when thus arrayed in anything but the ideal robes in which to attire himself when prepared to decide the fate of office clamorers and others. When a fish comes along and gets himself tangled up with the President's hook, that fisherman lands him inside the boat, for he is an expert at that, and the skipper in the ordinary practice throttles the victim, unhooks him, rebaits the instrument of torture, and tosses it overboard, that the President may cast out for more prey.

Mr. Cleveland is quite a different sportsman when trailing for bluefish. He has to be to catch any fish. It is exciting, active sport. When a big "blue" is hooked it requires a great deal of main strength to pull the fish, two or three pounds of lead sinker, and from 100 to 300 feet of coarse, heavy line. It is a case of work then, or acknowledge downright, unsportsmanlike laziness, and turn the line over to the skipper to do it all. Mr. Cleveland is gamey at such a time, and pulls somewhat moderately, but a long, steady pull, which usually lands the fish.

## SEALS ARE VERY SCARCE

The Cutter Fleet Finds Few in the Bering Sea.

PELAGIC FISHING IS RESPONSIBLE

**British Officers Not Deeply Interested in the Protection of the Herd—Fourth of July at Unalaska.**

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, July 29.—The officers of the United States revenue cutter fleet in Bering Sea report the almost total absence of seals in northern waters this year. Capt. D. F. Tozier, commanding the United States revenue cutter Grant, writes, under date of July 10, from Unalaska, that during the month of June his vessel cruised 4,457 miles, and that up to July 3 he had seen in Bering Sea but four seals. From June 18 to July 3, the Grant cruised 2,800 miles in the Bering Sea. Curiously enough, it said, 400 seals were found during June on Walrus Island, a thing heretofore unknown.

Such great scarcity of seals at this season of the year, it is said, has never been known heretofore, and it is believed to be due to the previous slaughter in the open sea of pelagic seals. In the opinions of many officers in the cutter fleet, the seals are fast thinning out, and it looks as if the "seal question," they say, will soon be a thing of the past. Capt. Tozier writes that he stood out to the westward from Unalaska, taking in the Seal Islands, and from thence to longitude 174 degrees west and latitude 58 degrees north, and from a line thence to the outside of St. Paul Island.

The British cruiser Pheasant was in Unalaska Harbor July 10. Her captain informed some of the American officers that he should make but one cruise during the season in Bering Sea. The British officers apparently do not ascribe to the seal protection work the importance given to it by the Americans.

Officers of the cutter fleet report that probably the best deep-sea cod fishing in the world, with plenty of halibut, is now to be found in the Bering Sea. They also say that a sulphur mine has recently been discovered near Unalaska, which is said to yield 96.4 pure sulphur.

The Grant was to leave Unalaska about the middle of July for Sitka, thence to go on patrol work on the Sea Otter grounds.

All the officers and men of the revenue cutter fleet are reported to be well.

All the vessels comprising the Bering Sea fleet are reported to be cruising hard. Capt. Hooper of the Rush, the fleet commander, allows of no stopping other than is necessary to fill coal bunkers. Acting under instructions, the fleet assembled in Unalaska July 3, and the following day was given up to sports in honor of the National holiday. At noon all vessels of the fleet fired a National salute, and throughout the day bunting was shown in regulation manner from each ship. In port, on the Fourth of July, were the revenue cutters Rush, Corwin, Grant, and Perry. The revenue cutter Bear had left Unalaska late in June, bound for the Arctic Ocean.

In a series of boat races rowed on the Fourth the men of the Rush won the cutter race. The Grant won the sailing cutter race, the Corwin the gig race, and the Perry the dinghy race. The tug-of-war was won by the Rush. A force of 10 seamen infantry was landed from the four cutters during the day, and an exhibition drill was given for the benefit of the Governor of Alaska. In connection with it was a flag raising. For music a band was made up from members of the crews of the different ships.

Immediately following the Fourth, the fleet dispersed, the cutters proceeding in various directions.

**Friendship of France and Spain.**

From The London Daily News.

The Duc de Mandas, the new Spanish Ambassador in Paris, paid his official visit to the Elysée on Saturday to present his credentials. Our Paris correspondent says: The written address of the Ambassador and M. Faure's reply could not in their official formalism have been more cordial for two nations who are merely friends without being allies. The Ambassador said that the Queen and the Spanish nation set their heart upon everything calculated to develop the general understanding of the powers in view of the progress of civilization. The Queen sent her affectionate wishes to France, toward whom Spain felt such true friendship. The President assured the Duke that France felt as warmly toward his "noble nation." Such speeches are nearly always purposely insignificant, but the assurances of friendship exchanged between the Duc de Mandas and M. Faure are saved from being commonplace because they correspond to a reality. With the exception of Russia, there is no country with which the French are on better terms than with Spain, the only country in Europe not in rivalry with France.

**The Problem Puzzling the Welsh.**

From The Philadelphia Record.

A Welshman of this city, who has been spending his vacation in his native land near a place called Joggenoddt, declares that the school population of the entire town has gone daft over a mathematical problem that the average schoolchild in this country would consider very simple. It seems that a farmer named Griffith, who lived near Joggenoddt, died and left his estate to three sons. The eldest was to get one-half the entire estate, the next one-third the entire estate, and the youngest son one-ninth of the entire estate. After all the property had been divided but the live stock, the three sons were confronted by the fact that there were seventeen horses to be divided. Now, the problem is to divide the seventeen horses according to the provisions of the will.

**Rational Dress in Bicycling.**

From The London Daily Telegraph.

Ladies who ride cycles appear to be pretty evenly divided on the question whether a short skirt or knickerbocker is the most rational dress for their pastime, but an incident which occurred last night outside a newspaper office points to the suitability of the latter. There is a custom which is general here of carrying at night a pape: Venetian lantern within the spokes of the wheel, instead of a regulation lamp. One young woman has found that the plan may be pretty, but it is dangerous. She came into contact with the curb, upset the machine, and the candle in the lantern set her skirts alight, and there was a rush on the part of gallant pedestrians to put the flames out, which were, happily, extinguished before much damage was done, except to the lady's knees. "Had I worn knickerbockers," she said, "I should have come to no harm."

**Talked over the English Elections.**

The New-York City Council of the Irish National Federation of America held a special meeting at Cooper Union last night, to talk over the late victory of the Tories in the English election. John W. Kelly, Chairman of the meeting, and several other men made addresses, in which they urged all Irishmen of this country to aid as much as possible their brethern in Ireland, in their efforts to retain the seats they now possessed in the British House.

Resolutions were adopted, which, while deploring the success of the Tories, urged those who have the success of home rule at heart to unflagging efforts in its behalf.

**John Barber Minor.**

John Barbee Minor, Professor of Common and Statutte Law in the University of Virginia, died to-day at Charlottesville, Va. He wasborn in Virginia in 1813. His early education was acquired at Kenyon College, Ohio, and later he pursued academical and legal studies at the University of Virginia. Mr. Minor succeeded St. George Tucker as Professor of Law at the University of Virginia. He was then thirty-two years of age. He completed this year a half century of work for the university.

**Edmund Smith's Recovery Doubtful.**

Edmund Smith, the exTreasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was still in a serious condition at the Hudson Street Hospital at a late hour last night.

It is said that is recovery is doubtful.

His condition was slightly improved yesterday morning, but toward evening a change for the worse took place.

Dr. Pancross of Philadelphia, Mr. Smith's family physician was in consultation yesterday with the hospital physicians.

**Bad Storm in St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The worst electrical and rain storm in several years visited St. Louis this afternoon. In two hours a rainfall of nearly three inches was recorded. The buildings in course of construction at 4,620 Cook Avenue were blown down. George Bennett, a laborer, was caught in the debris and injured fatally. Lightning played havoc with telephone and telegraphic wires, and temporarily interrupted street car service. The storm was severe in many points throughout Missouri.

## A WOMAN ENTHUSIAST IN ALASKA

*SHE IS ENRAPTURED BY THE GLACIERS AND ICEBERGS.*

**Her Graphic Description of the Trip by Steamer Through the Wonderful Northern Waters.**

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

I had dreamed of and longed for a trip to Alaska for several years, and at last had a full realization of my dreams on the last trip of the steamer Queen.

After attending, at Tacoma, a reception in the evening to Gen. Scofield, who also went on the trip with us, we went aboard the boat early in the morning of the 27th of June, and soon found ourselves at Seattle. A short stay here, and then on to Port Townsend, the last port of entry in United States territory until Alaska was reached.

We reached Victoria at 5 P. M., remaining until 8. Here we met others of our party, who had come by water from San Francisco. "All aboard!" and we were off in reality for Alaska and unknown regions. For 1,200 miles it is truly a wonderland. There are narrow channels and straits, and (one man said) "flushes," but I called them broad expanses of the purest, clearest, shimmering waters.

There are abrupt declivities springing from the water's edge thousands of feet high, and, oh! the inexpressible beauty of the dear little islands that dot the waters everywhere! They bloom and blossom, and green trees and velvety sward grow down to the very brim, and, forever green and fair, please and delight the few who wander up there.

I will speak of Metlakahtla, the neatest of all Indian villages, and of Mr. Duncan, whom I was glad to grasp by the hand. He has done more than any one man had ever done among the Alaska Indians. It was he who had to leave the old Metlakahtla. In his own way he taught the natives, and, after thirty years, the Church of England found him, and insisted on his using wine at the sacraments. He had taught the natives the evils and sin of intoxicants, and he was compelled to take his "family," as he calls them, to the new home and establish himself here. And now, under the Stars and Stripes, he and his people worship as they choose. We trust, for Mr. Duncan's sake, that Congress will next November stand firm on the boundary question, and let the old flag protect those 850 souls who have sworn allegiance to us, and so are content and happy.

We have left Fort Wrangell, and now go on through twenty-five miles of the most interesting part of the voyage. Here, in these narrows, as in Seymour Straits, our steamer, drawing seventeen feet of water, must strike at full tide, else it would be impossible to go through. A vessel drawing five or six feet could not pass the dangerous sunken reefs at half tide. The buoys that indicate these rocks are so near each other that the vessel barely has room to turn and twist from one to another. We have so much faith in our Captain, however, and the shores are so near that we forget to be afraid; we only wonder and admire.

Emerging from these narrows we have our first view of a glacier on this trip. Very white and beautiful in the distance it looked, but that and the spouting of the whales soon ceased to be of interest, as numerous white specks appeared in distant waters. "Icebergs!" and all the field glasses were out.

Nearer, nearer, and we are among them! Oh, the indescribable beauty as they float by! No sculptured images, no paintings, no words can do them justice. Some white as snow, others clear as crystal, and in their depths all the wondrous colors of the skies—the green, translucent depths of the ocean, emerald hues, sapphires, a glint of flame, and the glory of them grew and grew upon us until we anchored in front of the Taku Glacier, with the waters one mass of crushed ice, and those huge bergs, floating, rainbow hued, around us.

One slipped by—I shall never forget it. On the surface, looking up to the heavens, was a large sphynx-like face. Time, the wondrous sculptor, had wrought a face perfect in shape and symmetry! It seemed pitiful that it should drift away into space, the waters dashing over the cold, still face. There were fairy barges, animals, castles—all sorts of strange things to be seen and imagined as those bergs slid away and out of sight.

The pure white of this glacier is in strong contrast to the windows at the left. The last is dirty and looks much like the Mer de Glace does in Switzerland.

Here, while the ship takes in ice for the voyage, we watched the Indians catch seals. Clothed in white garments, with a square sail stretched in front of the prow of the boat, they move slowly from one floe of ice to another, scarcely to be seen by us even when near. The seals fall easy victims, and are either shot or speared with but little trouble.

From there we reached Juneau, after a run of twelve miles, the metropolis of Alaska. I did not care very much for this place. Though prettily situated, it is not a clean place. Even tourists must visit the Indian village for baskets and curios. My woman's curiosity was not sufficient to overcome the overpowering smells. I preferred the fresh air, and a talk with a woman who had spent many years here, whose husband was prospecting for the mythical gold mine. Her life was hard, but hope cheered her on. I fear if wealth ever comes it will be too late for her.

We visited the Treadwell Mines. The 240-stamp mill makes a bit more noise than any other, because it is the largest mill in the world. The ore taken from this mine is fabulously rich.

Crossing the two-mile stretch of water between the mines and Juneau, we witnessed the finest sunset of the whole journey. All the glory, the color, light, and shimmer of the tropics in front, while near, and crowding up under our keel, the shadow phantoms of a Winter that rests forever on that 3,000-foot peak towering up so grandly above us!

There was but little sleep for me, for at 6 A. M. we were in front of the mighty Davidson Glacier. The boat paused here but a short time, and only a few had the courage to arise and see it.

From here we went directly to the Muir Glacier. So much has been said and written of this that I feel like putting down an exclamation point and then throwing my pen away.

While still thirty-five miles distant, to see through our glasses that misty, frozen, mighty river of ice, as it stretched back from the water's edge miles and miles away, a luminous haze arising from it, intensified by the dark peaks and gorges guarding it. And ever, as the ship sped on, it grew and grew into wondrous beauty, culminating in a grand paean of delight. As the ship slowly floated within a thousand feet, perhaps, directly in front of that strange, weird wall, a section of hundreds of feet in length and breadth slid down with the roar of artillery into the water, dashing the spray far up on the wall of ice, and causing the breakers to roll up on the distant beach.

All the afternoon we were treated to such a display of falling ice as is seldom seen even here. It seemed as if the old glacier was giving us our Fourth of July on the 1st. We were landed on the shore, and went on and over this strange, treacherous wonder. One climbs over steep hills covered with rock, sand, and pebbles, but dig into it an inch or so and you find only ice underneath.

On and on, with ever those sharp detonations, clear as the ring of a rifleshot, only a hundredfold greater! A roar, a rush of water, then a huge form shoots high in the air, and we know another iceberg is born. The bergs are not so beautiful as at Taku, more dirt, rock, and débris being in the ice.

But the wonderful wall! Snow-white, save where the new ice shows fresh after the falling bergs, and then the intense blue—the tints that range through all the greens and blues of the painter's palette! The glory of turret, dome, and tower; the strange, sculptured forms; the vastness, the terror of it all, especially on board the ship, with that terrible wall of ice seeming so near! A section larger than usual, an uprising of ice from those terrible depths—utter destruction of all would be the result.

I have climbed Vesuvius, and from the crater's rim looked down on a tossed and tumultuous flow of congealed lava; have seen Italy's old ruins and fair Campagna from the dome of St. Peter's; have drunk in the beauty of the Swiss Mountains and their baby glaciers; have enjoyed most that was wonderful in the Old World and in our own country—our Yosemite and unrivaled mountain splendor, the delights of a tour of Yellowstone Park and Canyon—but nothing I have seen has been beyond this in grandeur. The utter desolation—the vast, solemn, moving thing! The immensity of it; one feels its treacherous crevasses and hidden dangers.

It was essentially human that after a night's rest some of us were up at 5 o'clock the next morning on our arrival at Kootznahoo fishing banks, as interested in fishing as if there were no glaciers in existence. My record was a halibut weighing fifty pounds and a red snapper, served by special order of the Captain at our table. It was so large that after thirteen of us had eaten it scarcely showed mutilation. I might say, in parentheses, the largest halibut caught weighed eighty-five pounds.

Stopping a short time at Kilisnoo, a paradise for hunters, we sailed directly to Sitka, arriving there on the 3d of July.

We visited the Indian mission and were pleased with the work of the missionaries. The natives are clean, neat, well educated, and more intelligent than any yet seen, save Mr. Duncan's people. We saw at the museum some terrible instruments of torture. A branch of a shrub covered with poisonous thorns was shown us. They used to beat their witches to death with these. I afterward secured a small branch. It was more to me than Indian baskets or curios, for it tells of horror and ignorance, of unutterable agony and torture, and always the face of some poor old woman looms up from the benighted past, and the pitiful fear of it makes me say, reverently, "Thank God for those dear missionaries and their work!"

Sitka is called the Naples of America. I coud see no great resemblance. The channels are full of pretty islands; Mount Edgecomb, in the near distance, has its extinct crater, filled with snow; the waters are transparent, and far down in the depths we can see starfish and sea anemones. But we miss that wonderful blue of the Mediterranean. Its greatest charm is that of the vast unknown region stretching to the westward.

Sitka has the charm of age and mystery. It is clean and neat, the walks are beautiful, the days were perfect, and on the evening of the 3d we stood with an officer at the marine station who signaled the lowering of the flag at sunset, (10 P. M.)

The next day, when patriotic hands and hearts were busy with flag and bunting, the usual Fourth of July races and games, though mostly by Indians, it did not seem so far away from home. And when, at 7 P. M., we floated away, with the cannon's roar and a huzza by the Stanford Glee Club, we felt we were among the commonplace things of civilization once more.

And so, in the golden glory of the day, through the most witching scenery of Peril Straits, day after day, there seemed no night.

## HAGGLING OVER RETAIL PRICES

*EXPERIENCES OF A NEW CLERK IN A COUNTRY STORE.*

**The Woman Shopper Who Usually Succeeded in Beating Down, but as Often Paid the Full Price.**

From Hardware.

The first endeavors permitted me in the way of selling goods were in connection with the calico counter. This was situated at the right of the main entrance, and the critical dame or cautious girl who came in search of bargains had from seventy-five to a hundred pieces and patterns from which to make selections.

The caller would peer into the store with an investigating air, and in nine cases out of ten—whether looking for calico or hoopskirts—steer straight for that counter. Perhaps I have employed the wrong word in the above—drifted up against it, would be the more exact term. Conversations would open in something like this form:

"Good morning, Ma'am."

"Good morning."

"Looking for something in the line of calico this morning?"

"Well, I dunno. Jest lookin' around. What are you chargin' for Merrimac?"

The price would be named, the clerk meanwhile hauling forth the most attractive patterns and opening them out to the best advantage.

Nine out of ten of our visitors were Yankees from the country. Eight out of these nine were suspicious of the town, the store, the proprietors, the clerks, the goods, and the prices. They knew by long experience that the price asked was not always the one taken; that haggling, offering, and reducing were ever in the order of things, and much practice had made them past masters in the art of beating down.

A dozen pieces would be slowly examined without a sign of emotion, except such as implied a general mistrust and unyielding criticism.

"How much did you say this was?"

"Twelve cents a yard."

The burden of war prices was yet upon the cotton market.

"Twelve cents! Lands' sakes! They are selling them for 10 cents at Smith's."

"Not Merrimacs, I guess. We have the cheaper brands for that. Here are some at 10."

"Yes they were Merrimacs. Well, I'm only lookin' around. Don't know as I want any. Still, I might take a dress off that pink if I could get it at 10 cents."

When this sharp current in bargaining first caught me, of course I made haste to Mr. Samson for a sailing chart.

"Let her have it for 10 cents, Henry," said he. "Try to get that; but if she won't pay it, take the 10 cents. Then work her down toward me, and I may be able to sell her a pretty big bill. She generally commences that way. But don't let her go out of the store empty handed if you have to give her a dress."

The one unpardonable sin was to let a caller get away without a sale.

It is needless to say that this superior experience against which my newness was matched was too much for me. The eleven-cent compromise was refused, and she took the ten yards for a dollar.

She

# The New-York Times

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### To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St. 6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St. Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:30—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
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### YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1894. | Times. 1895. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 79 | 64 | 67 |
| 6 A. M. | 78 | 65 | 67 |
| 9 A. M. | 83 | 73 | 71 |
| 12 M. | 91 | 75 | 78 |
| 4 P. M. | 95 | 75 | 79 |
| 6 P. M. | 90 | 73 | 77 |
| 9 P. M. | 76 | 71 | 75 |
| 12 P. M. | 74 | 70 | 73 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday ..... 78¾
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday ..... 70.0
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year ..... 83.8
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years ..... 73.0

### PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

### WEAK POINTS IN THE LAW.

Each Sunday's experience in the effort to enforce the excise law with rigid strictness in this city brings out more clearly the weak points of the present law and emphasizes the need of a change to make it completely enforceable.

The most baffling thing for the police is the fact that saloons are not required to be closed during the time that the sale of intoxicating drinks is made unlawful, and if the policy of Sunday prohibition is to be continued that requirement should be restored to the law. Saloons which keep a watch at their doors and let in such persons as are known to the guards and keep out those of whom they are suspicious, are not thereby violating any law, and nobody can be arrested because they are not kept closed. No policeman has the right to force his way in or to keep others from going in.

It is evident that a saloon which has many customers known to the proprietor and to the man set to guard the door may, by great care and vigilance, carry on an illicit traffic almost with impunity, because an actual sale of "strong or spirituous liquor, wine, ale, or beer" must be proved in order to convict for a violation of the law. This lack of the "Sunday closing" provision in the act which has been in effect for the last three years not only makes it next to impossible to enforce Sunday prohibition fully, but it encourages the evasions and subterfuges that are so demoralizing to the law-abiding sentiment, by making their success comparatively easy.

A regulation of Sunday selling should be provided in accordance with public sentiment—one that not only can be enforced, but will be cheerfully submitted to by all decent people, including respectable saloon keepers. But if it is found by a fair test that public sentiment really favors Sunday prohibition, the law should require the places which are prohibited from selling to be "closed and kept closed," and to have window shades so adjusted that the interior will be visible from the street. Saloons should also be required to be closed during the hours of the night when selling is forbidden. There is really no question that they may now be open during those hours, and may legally sell "soft drinks," and if that is permitted it will be difficult to prove the sale of "hard drinks" when it takes place. The present law is full of loopholes for evasion.

### CONKLING'S "SPONTANEITY."

A writer for The Philadelphia Press who has recently recalled some interesting characteristics of Roscoe Conkling falls into error in representing that famous and impressive Republican leader as being averse to the reputation of preparing his speeches. The writer represented Mr. Conkling as being especially sensitive to reports of this kind, as imputations upon his power as an orator.

It is not probable that Mr. Conkling was so intensely sensitive on this score as to forget that the sincerest tribute to the intelligence of an audience that has invited a speaker is preparation to speak. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, in his little talk about art and acting, makes this clear, insisting that orators and actors are equally bound to make preparation to interest and amuse, and insists that it would be a rudeness for either orator or actor to come before an expectant throng with the explanation that he had made no preparation to talk or to act.

In The Philadelphia Press article on Mr. Conkling a faulty reference is made, we think, to an extraordinary exhibition of the Senator's power of memorization. He is described as having delivered a three hours' speech in the Academy of Music, in this city, at the beginning of the second Grant campaign, and as having created the impression, by his manner of delivery, that the speech was delivered on the inspiration of the moment.

This speech may have been delivered, but the report suggests the confusion of the event described with one that occurred in 1880, after Mr. Garfield's nomination. Mr. Conkling began his speaking tour at the Academy before a superb audience, many ladies occupying seats. The space usually occupied by an orchestra was filled with reporters, and each one of the reporters held in his hands a bundle of galley proofs of Mr. Conkling's speech. The speech filled nine or ten columns of The Times next day, and it bristled with facts and figures, but did not say anything about President Hayes or Mr. Garfield. More remarkable than these omissions, to the reporters who followed the orator, line by line and word by word, was the almost absolute identity of the speech delivered with the printed proofs.

Still more remarkable, perhaps, as illustrating the power of a cultivated memory, was the one departure from the proofs by the speaker, which was not a variation by failure of memory, but a striking exercise of memory quite as interesting as the committing of fifteen or eighteen thousand words. After Mr. Conkling had delivered about two columns of his speech as he had sent it to the printer, he skipped about a column and a half, which he transferred to a place nearer the end of the argument, where it became more effective for his purpose. In making the change he did not vary so much as one word from the language of the proofs held by the reporters.

Mr. Conkling did not use a card or a slip of paper on that occasion, as he sometimes did—notably at the National Convention of 1880—to remind him of the heads of his speech. But the argument so abounded in references to National affairs, and was so illustrated by figures, that he could have had no expectation that his hearers would imagine that it was made without study or preparation. And almost every person in the audience who could see Mr. Conkling could also have seen the reporters following him, slip by slip, as they compared his studied work with the polished recitation that he gave of it from the stage.

### PLATT'S TURN THIS YEAR.

The bosses of both parties count upon party fidelity—the assurance that "regular" candidates will get the party vote, and so they use their machinery to control nominations, leaving party "loyalty" to do the rest. The only thing they have to fear is the independence of voters, and consequently there is nothing they so detest and affect to scorn. In the Republican organization of this State the old familiar process is going on. It is evident that Platt and his followers are now devoting themselves to controlling nominations, and are paying no attention to the mass of voters, who will be called upon to support candidates. They are assuming that if the candidates are theirs, they can command the party vote, which will be sufficient for their purpose.

There seems to be no hope of a defeat of Platt's bossism through opposition in his own party. That opposition is vigorous only in spots; elsewhere it is timid and time serving. In sentiment it probably includes a majority of the party, but it is the inactive majority, while the active and aggressive minority runs the organization and makes nominations, and when these are made the majority is expected to lapse into "loyal" acquiescence. If Republicans really wish to get rid of bossism in their party they will have to vote against the candidates of the boss.

### NEW LUNAR ESTATES.

One of the industries which languished during the recent period of depression was the manufacture and sale in the United States of ancient "unclaimed" or "undistributed" estates alleged to exist in England, Holland, Germany, or some other country on the other side of the Atlantic. Several persons prominent in this industry became very seriously embarrassed. It will be recalled that the Rev. George William Burgoyne Howard was worsted in a little contest with the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice and has since occupied lodgings in the Columbus Penitentiary. Two well-known promoters who had been connected with the industry for some years were so unfortunate as to become inmates of an English prison, and several other enterprising manufacturers of such estates or dealers in estate "futures" were harshly treated by American or English courts.

It is not surprising that the great recovery and upward movement in manufactures and business has exerted a stimulating influence upon an industry which suffered so many reverses, and we have noticed during the last few weeks indications of revival at the "unclaimed estate" factories. Howard, Jaques, and their fellow-sufferers in prison can derive no benefit from this resumption of work, this enlarged output and growing demand for products, but there are others who will enjoy the profits.

We shall not go through the full list of new ventures in this field of human activity, but two may be mentioned. One of the new properties is the Antrim estate, $75,000,000. We learn from The Trenton (N. J.) American of the 17th inst. that "the English Government recently took charge of a vast amount of property, amounting to over $75,000,000, the estate of the late Lord Antrim, who died in that country, leaving no direct descendants," and that the rightful heirs, who are to be found in Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton, and Indiana, have collected, for use in the prosecution of their claims, "proofs which seem to be complete and incontrovertible." The date of Lord Antrim's death is not given, but it seems to have been quite remote, for the heir in Trenton asserts that her grandfather, now dead, was "a descendant" of Lord Antrim's son, who is said to have been one of the early settlers of New-Jersey.

We advise the claimants not to spend any money in an attempt to obtain the $75,000,000 until they shall have ascertained, by inquiry at the State Department in Washington or at the office of the United States Consul General in London, whether Lord Antrim left any estate, and, if he did leave one, in whose hands it may now be found, and whether, if it has come into the possession of the Government, there is any reason to expect that the Government will ever give up a penny of it. In all probability this estate is in the moon, and on the dark side of that inconstant luminary.

The Vondersmith estate, also a new product of the revived industry, is situated, it is said, in Germany, but it is a small affair, only $23,000,000 all told. Our information is derived from The Baltimore Sun of the 16th inst. There are ten heirs in Baltimore, (our esteemed contemporary publishes their names and addresses,) and others reside in the West. They are soon to hold a meeting, and one of them will then make an investigation in Europe. It appears that one of the heirs, who lives in Chicago, "has been working on the case for many years," has sent attorneys to Germany, and has recently been informed by them that if the American heirs can prove their descent the money will be forthcoming. We suspect that good American dollars have been thrown away by these hopeful persons. The story is that Ludwig Vondersmith and his wife, who "came to this country and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., during a revolution in Germany in the middle of the last century," left behind them a large property, "big tracts of land and enormous sums of money," which "came into the possession of the authorities and have never since been restored to the heirs."

If the attorneys sent to Germany by the Chicago heir had before their departure made inquiry at the State Department they would have ascertained from reports on file there that, if this story be true, the property in question passed beyond the reach of American heirs many years ago. We suspect, however, that this is another lunar estate. Before the Baltimore heir (Charles W. Gallagher) sails for Hamburg he should call at the State Department in Washington and be enlightened as to the operation of German laws relating to the disposition of estates like the one said to have been abandoned by Ludwig Vondersmith "in the middle of the last century." He will then perceive, we think, that the ocean journey can safely be given up.

### THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

The present strike of the clothing makers against the "sweatshops" and the contractors is only an acute phase of a chronic trouble. The trouble is the oversupply of hands in this and allied industries. On the one hand it is contended that the workmen cannot live in comfort or decency on what they can earn. On the other it is contended that there is a plenty of other men and women ready to take their places at the wages and under the conditions which they refuse, and that they can secure better terms only if they are allowed to prevent these people by force or intimidation from doing what they have a right to do. This latter contention is strengthened by the fact that although yesterday was only the second day of the strike, it had already in several instances reached the stage of violence.

The "contractors" against whom the strike is immediately directed might more properly be called brokers. In most cases they are workmen themselves and very small employers, but workmen of more energy and enterprise than those whom they employ. In addition to the market value of their own work they receive some additional compensation, in the nature of a commission, for their services as brokers between the real employers and the other workers, and are to that extent less wretchedly off than their fellow-workmen, but, except for their intervention, their fellow-workmen would be even worse off than they are.

The organized action of the strikers seems almost to be intended as a burlesque upon the action of some employers in previous strikes. They constitute a "board" from their own numbers, which the contractor must satisfy as to his willingness and pecuniary ability to meet their demands before he is allowed to appear before another "board," also composed exclusively of strikers, but called the "Arbitration Board," and this board authorizes the contractor furnished with credentials to employ members of the union, on the terms of the union. Meanwhile the tailors' union refuses to recognize the contractors' union, but insists upon dealing with the contractors as individuals.

This action seems to be suitable for persons who are in complete control of the situation, who have the other party at their mercy, and who are at least comparatively indifferent how long the strike may last. It is a most absurd course of action for men to take who cannot afford to be idle for a day, and whose only means of getting better terms is to stifle the competition of those who are willing to take the places with which they are dissatisfied. That, however, concerns the strikers, who will pay the penalty of their mistake if they have made a mistake. The chief concern of the public is to preserve public order and to see that men who are willing to work are not unlawfully prevented from working.

### M. LEON MEUNIER.

There are many men in New-York who will regret the death of M. Léon Meunier on personal grounds, although it is thirteen years since he ceased to reside in this city. There is a very much larger number of men who are prepared, on public grounds, to lament the departure of a man who, for twenty years has been identified with the Courrier des Etats-Unis, and who in an important sense may be called its founder, since it is agreed that he contributed more than any other person to give it the character which it has ever since maintained.

To maintain in a country like ours an organ of a country like France is a task that requires great intelligence, wide comprehension, sincere good feeling, and keen tact. These qualities M. Meunier possessed, and they have continued to be manifested in his journal since his retirement from the management of it. Such a journal is at once the interpreter of a great part of Europe to the United States, and the interpreter of America to a great part of Europe. Either of these labors would suffice to tax the capacity of most men; but M. Meunier's journal, in his time and since his time, has discharged them both. Any American who has been its habitual reader is aware both how much instruction he owes to it about the life of the country which it represented, and how very seldom he had occasion seriously to resent any of its utterances concerning the country to which, so to speak, it was accredited. The constant tendency of the journal in question has been to increase the good feeling between the two Republics by increasing the good understanding between them. No more useful work than this could be undertaken by a Franco-American journalist or a Franco-American journal.

### EUROPE'S IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

The statistics published from time to time by the London journals of the grain trade point to interesting tendencies and facts which American producers should not overlook. The growing movement of wheat at low prices from Russia and Argentina has been indicated by reports to which we have heretofore directed attention. For example, while the wheat and flour imports of the United Kingdom were larger by 8 per cent. in 1894 than in 1892, the share of the United States fell off 27 per cent., the greater part of the difference having been supplied by Russia and Argentina. We also showed some weeks ago that during the forty-one weeks beginning with Aug. 1, 1894, the exports of wheat and flour to Europe from Russia were 92,000,000 bushels, as against 78,000,000 for the corresponding weeks of the preceding year and 56,000,000 for the corresponding weeks of 1892-3.

The London Corn Trade List now publishes the imports into the United Kingdom for the six months ending on June 30 last. Here is a part of the table, the last three figures of each number being omitted:

| | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 28,685 | 22,195 | 24,390 |
| Russia | 5,107 | 12,543 | 17,490 |
| Argentina | 5,400 | 9,233 | 11,141 |
| Australia | 1,816 | 1,921 | 3,577 |
| Turkey | 123 | 279 | 1,065 |

The totals show that while the entire quantity of wheat (flour excluded) imported during the six months was increased from 46,024,875 bushels in 1893 to 53,621,980 in 1894 and 65,033,004 in 1895, the share of the United States declined from 28,685,544 bushels in 1893 to a little more than 22,000,000 in 1894 and less than 24,500,000 in 1895. Nearly all of the increase of 19,000,000 bushels in the total was supplied by Russia and Argentina.

### AMERICAN STUDENTS IN FRANCE.

A movement has been started in France, which, if brought to a successful termination, as now seems likely, will give to graduates of reputable American colleges the same privileges in French universities that they now enjoy in those of Germany. What is sought is permission for American students who have earned their Bachelor's degree at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and similar institutions, to enter, without undergoing a preliminary examination and on terms of equality with native students, any of the great French schools, for the purpose of pursuing there such special lines of study as they may select, receiving at the end of their course, or when the professors in charge may think proper, the degrees of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, and the like.

The German universities, by extending such privileges, secure every year the attendance of many young men graduated by English and American colleges. No inconsiderable number of these students, it is believed, would prefer to continue their post-graduate studies at Paris, rather than in the small German towns, which are less interesting in themselves and not nearly so well supplied with educational facilities as is the French capital, but under the present conditions no such choice is open, for while Germany grants the supplementary degrees to all comers duly qualified to receive the honors in question, France has hitherto refused them to all who have not obtained the first part of their education in that country, or at least passed rigid and troublesome examinations under conditions not always convenient for foreigners to meet.

Prof. Furber of the new University of Chicago has been in Paris for some time, consulting about this matter with the Ministry of Education, and laying before the leading professors of Paris the many advantages, both for France and the United States, that would follow a relaxation of the present restrictions. His proposition is said to have been received with much favor. A Franco-American committee already has the subject in charge, and a meeting has been held at the Sorbonne, under the Presidency of the Vice Rector of the Academy of Paris, M. Gréard, to promote it. At this meeting Prof. Bréal, the distinguished philologist, declared that the idea of drawing together French and American universities had been received in France with enthusiasm. Since then the committee first appointed has intrusted to a sub-committee the task of determining what modifications can be made in the rules governing the conferment of academic degrees in the case of students who have not pursued the regular university course in order that they may secure honors equivalent to those now granted in similar cases by the German universities.

It is said that the favorable reception accorded to Prof. Furber's proposition is in no small degree due to a keen appreciation, on the part of the French authorities, both educational and civil, of the fact that what seems to them to be a somewhat serious political question is involved. They think it is not well for France that a large number of young and impressionable Americans should, in their search for higher instruction, be driven to Germany, whence they are sure to return home imbued with a host of ineradicable prejudices against France. There may be something in this peculiarly Gallic view of the situation, but it is not necessary for Americans to consider it very gravely. If its existence has any effect in opening to them more widely the doors of French universities, then the idea will have served a good purpose.

Whenever a vessel goes ashore on some out-of-the-way part of the coast, either in this country or Europe, it is almost invariably reported, a few weeks or months later, that the people living in that vicinity boarded the wreck, and stripped it of everything valuable—in many cases of everything conveniently portable. The steamer Merito, which just arrived at this port after sticking for ten months on the shoals that surround Sable Island, was robbed in this way by the Nova Scotians. The Kearsarge was similarly despoiled when she grounded on Roncador Reef, and dozens of instances will be readily recalled by any one who keeps track of the shipping reports. Evidently the view, universally prevalent not many scores of years ago, that wrecks belong to the residents of shores on which they are cast, still lingers in many places. In other days the erection of lighthouses was openly and bitterly opposed, on the ground that they would rob many poor people of their only means of subsistence by preventing vessels from going ashore, and it is not in romances only that wreckers have been charged with showing false lights and with murdering sailors and passengers who had managed to swim ashore from stranded ships. These graver crimes are rarely if ever committed nowadays, but the ancient instinct, so far as property goes, has not yet been conquered. There is always, of course, the ready excuse that a wrecked ship's gear, if not appropriated, would soon be destroyed by the pounding waves. Sometimes that is true and sometimes not. Anyhow, the excuse is used far too often.

The Governor of Texas has deemed it worth while to issue a grave proclamation, forbidding certain persons from indulging in a prizefight within the limits of that State, and directing the duly appointed authorities to enforce the laws and prevent the widely advertised meeting between two professional mutilators of human flesh and bone. Now, of course, the Governor's intention was a most proper and laudable one, and the action he suggests is such as the local officers most certainly should take, but it is difficult to believe that Texans of the better sort—the great majority of Texans, that is—will be quite pleased with this proclamation. It proves too clearly that the Lone Star is rising, and not clearly enough that it has already risen high in the sky. Other communities do not find it necessary to declare so formally the purpose of enforcing the ordinary laws by which peace and property are protected. This matter, however, is one for the Texans to settle for themselves. The really important thing is that the fight will not take place.

Down in South America, where revolutions are amusingly frequent, the people not directly concerned seem to regard such upheavals with much calmness. This fact is admirably illustrated by the way in which the Rio and Buenos Ayres papers report them. In those journals, a "revolution," unless it possesses features quite out of the common, gets nothing more than a paragraph. These, when numerous enough, a contingency that often happens, are put together and arranged according to length in a regular "department," much as papers in this part of the world publish "fishing notes" and "news about the railroads." For instance, The Rio News, which collects information of the sort indicated from all the South American countries, regards eleven lines as enough to give "another revolution that came off in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, on the 15th," and which, "like its predecessor of a few weeks ago, was a brilliant success." It seems that the revolutionists attacked and captured the police barracks and Government House, and took the Governor prisoner and compelled him to resign. Four men were killed and "several" wounded. A provisional Government was organized and "then sat down to wait for advices from Buenos Ayres." And that particular revolution receives no more attention and is not even dignified by a headline. The next item, as it deals with a revolution that did not succeed, either brilliantly or otherwise, is even shorter, and so it goes down the column. As even one of these events, if it occurred here, would fill a page or two a day in the papers for weeks, the contrast is both startling and instructive.

### "THE BEGGAR STUDENT" REVIVED

**An Excellent Presentation of the Operetta at Terrace Garden.**

The large attendance at Terrace Garden last night, when Miliocker's tuneful operetta, "The Beggar Student," was revived, demonstrated that the reigning lyric successes of ten years ago still have a strong hold on popular favor. Within the last two weeks almost all of Millocker's well-known works have received representations at Terrace Garden, and in every case the efficiency of the Conried-Ferenczy Comic Opera Company has been recognized.

Last night's performance was no exception to the rule of excellence. But for the errors of the conductor in the first act—which almost resulted in confusing Miss Wilhelma in Laura's aria and Mr. Schütz in Simon's solo—the operetta ran smoothly. With the rise of the curtain in the second act all signs of nervousness disappeared. Ida Wilhelma, Clara Englander, and Mathilda Otto were clever as the three impecunious Polish ladies of nobility, while Ferdinand Schütz, Max Monti, and Emil Soudermann were proficient in their respective rôles. The remainder of the principals and the chorus did acceptable work throughout. "The Beggar Student" will be heard for the last time to-night, and the popular Strauss operetta, "Die Fledermaus," will again be presented Wednesday night.

### NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS.

—Koster & Bial's.—A new bill was given at Koster & Bial's Roof Garden last night. The principal performers were the Clipper Quartet, G. H. Wood, Misses Bergere and Moore, the four Gardiners, Marietta and Belloni with their trained birds, Ransome the Ruler, Clairesse Agnew, the Eggle-Rieser Tyrolean troupe, Kokin, Daisy Mayer's pickaninnies, and Ganivet. The instrumental music was provided by Leo Sommer's Gypsy Band.

—Casino Roof Garden.—In the performances on the Casino Roof Garden last evening, Katie Rooney presented her "imitations" and the "Mimic Four" frolicked in their "Trilby" burlesque. Morton and Coleman, Miss Freddie Huke, Arlington and De Champ, Wells and Halpin, Lizzie Derious Daly, and many others took part in the long show.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—Press Eldridge is still the "star" of the spacious Madison Square Roof Garden. Other performers there this week are James Hoey, Gertie Gilson, Lottie West Symonds, Fields and Lewis, the Coalson sisters, Falke and Semons, the Claflin sisters, Edith Murray, Lawrence and Harrington, and the Forest City Quartet.

—Eden Musée.—Visitors to the big waxworks show may listen to uncommonly good music. Concerts are given every afternoon and evening by Danko Gabor's Gypsy Band. This week's programme includes the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and a good selection of Hungarian music.

—Keith's Union Square.—In the "continuous" show at Keith's this week the principal performers are Mabel Stillman, the whistler, Walter Gale, Clifford and Heath, O'Brien and Havel, the Macons, Hughey Dougherty, the Burt sisters, and Charles Allen.

### DANCING AT BAR HARBOR

Many New-York Women at the Monday Night Hop—Some Handsome Costumes—Dinners and Lunches.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 29.—The dance to-night was a great success. Mrs. John Jacob Astor undoubtedly was the most handsomely dressed lady on the floor. She wore a beautiful Nile green satin gown, cut décolletée, with a crimson belt. Miss Blight, one of Mrs. Astor's guests on board the Nourmahal, was dressed in black satin and diamonds. Mrs. Lawrence Lee of New-York wore a gown of lavender. Miss Sullivan was dressed in white. Miss Beatrice Bend wore a gown of cream-colored satin. Miss Knowlton of New-York was in black satin. Other New-Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Garland, Miss Louise Garland, Miss Norwood, Miss Blight, Miss Whitney, Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, L. E. Larocque, Joseph Harriman, and Mr. Pulitzer.

Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Those present were Alfred Le Ghait, Comte Buisseret, John Ford of the English Embassy, Count Szechenyi, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Miss Wilson, Miss Morton, Mr. Cottenet, Miss Morris, Miss Blight, Miss Wallack, Mr. Hitchcock, Hamilton Cary, Mr. Rutherford, Miss Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Miss Thompson, and Mr. Kemp.

Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee of New-York gave a luncheon this afternoon at her home, Beau Desert. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Colby, Howard C. Colby, Everett Colby, Miss Juillard, Miss Griswold, Julian Girard, Miss Rockefeller, Miss Andrews, Harold McCormick, Miss Edith Rockefeller, Miss Lillian Andrews, Llewellyn Barry, the Misses Sturgis, J. R. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carroll Jackson, and Edmund Pendleton.

Charles How gave the first of a series of afternoon teas in his romantic and quaint little Cedar Sea House. The affair was enjoyed by all those who took part. Mrs. Kate Pulitzer, Theodore Cook, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Rutherford, J. R. King, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Pulitzer, Miss Sanders, Miss Helen Sanders, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCormick, Robert Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. Bowler, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, and Mr. Lydig were among the guests.

Albert Clifford Barney of Washington gave a dinner to-day at his home, Ban-y-Bryn. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.

Mrs. Walter Damrosch arrived to-day at the Stanwood, the Summer home of the Blaine family.

Miss Geraldine Morgan, assisted by Mr. Walter Damrosch and Ernest Snelling, will give a violin recital Friday morning. The patronesses are Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. Clifford Barney, Mrs. Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. Braggiotti, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. Caleb B. Fox, Mrs. Charles Fry, Miss Eugenia Gardiner, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Wallace Neff, Mrs. Morris Jesup, Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. John Sanders, Mrs. Frank Sharpless, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Thomas Scott, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, and Mrs. James Tod.

J. C. Curley of Louisville, Ky., gave a clambake to-day to a party of New-Yorkers.

### NEWPORT CASINO BALL PATRONESSES

**Ball Will Take Place Aug. 8—Charity Tableaux Entertainment Aug. 22.**

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The patronesses of the Casino subscription ball of Aug. 8 were announced to-day. They are Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. F. Grand D'Hauteville, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger. The patronesses were also announced to-day for the tableaux entertainment to be given at the Casino on Aug. 22, for the benefit of Newport Hospital. They are Mrs. I. T. Burden, Mrs. R. M. Cushing, Mrs. B. Cutting, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. G. H. Warren, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.

Isaac Townsend of New-York is visiting Ogden Goelet. William Gardner Hammond of New-York is visiting Dr. William T. Bull.

Among the arrivals to-day were Mrs. W. T. Dawson, J. D. Hunt, B. A. Glegnel, William A. Greger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Briel, Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. Robert B. Livingston, J. A. Ferris, Isaac Cogden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Daisheimer, John W. Heines, New-York; F. S. Higginson, Jr., A. J. Richmond, O. A. Ruxbank, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Endicott, Miss Endicott, Boston; Alexander Black, Isaac A. Lisdell, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Schaeffer, Reading, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Haines, J. Willis Martin, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar G. Miller, Miss Ethel M. Miller, Blanchard Randall and family, Baltimore; Henry Deering, Edward Deering Noyes, F. H. Carter, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rollins, Chicago; G. O. Cruttenden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parmelee, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hyams, New-Orleans; C. P. Robinson, Pittsburg; Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. N. H. Painter, Miss A. E. Painter, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Holohan, Worcester; Richard Edie, Richard Edie, Jr., Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hutchinson, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Russell, H. R. Watson, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kellogg, Glens Falls; Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Frant, New-Britain; Mrs. William L. Mercer, and Edward S. Clarke, Rochester.

Miss Pauline Whitney is to visit Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson, in August.

A. M. Coates has won the first Havemeyer Cup for golf. The second cup probably will be disposed of in next Saturday's play.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a ball at her villa on Thursday evening, Aug. 15. It will be an elaborate affair. The piazzas will be extended and a large tent will be erected on the lawn for dancing. Mrs. Town

# SPAIN'S UNRULY SUBJECTS

## Treacherous Attack on Troops at Cabagan, in Luzon, Avenged.

## CALL FOR THE MILITARY RESERVES

### Zamora Rescues Sabana, in Cuba, from a Siege by the Insurgents and Reports Thirty-one Men Wounded.

MADRID, July 29.—An official dispatch from Manila says: "A treacherous attack was recently made upon the Spanish troops at Cabagan, in the Province of Cagayan, in the extreme northern part of the Island of Luzon.

"The troops, who were guarding a new road at that place, were thrown off their guard by a band of natives, who displayed the Spanish flag. The natives, having practically ambushed the troops, fired upon them, and a number of the troops were killed and wounded. The Spaniards succeeded in getting out of danger, and couriers were sent to Manila for assistance.

"July 17, Gen. Ria, in command of a Spanish column, left Manila for Cabagan for the purpose of punishing the natives there. He found the natives reinforced and strongly fortified. Gen. Ria at once made an assault upon the place, and, after a desperate fight, took possession of the town, which he burned, and captured the fort and a number of cannon.

"The natives killed numbered 116, including the leader of the band. The Spanish loss was 17 killed and about the same number wounded."

The Official Gazette publishes a decree calling out the military reserves of the class of 1891. This action is taken in consequence of the extraordinary drafts of troops for service in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 29.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: "Gen. Salcedo reports that Col. Zamona has had a sharp fight with a band of rebels at Sabana, in the Baracoa district. Zamora received information that a band of insurgents under the rebel leader Ruene had burned the village of Sabana for the purpose of compelling the surrender of the Spanish detachment which was defending the place.

"The Spanish defenders of the village fought heroically and succeeded in holding Ruene at bay until Zamora arrived with his command. In the ensuing fight, which resulted in the retirement of the rebels, the latter lost twelve killed and the Government force thirty-one wounded.

### HOPES OF CUBAN INSURGENTS.

#### Recognition of Belligerent Rights from One American State Needed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Cuban sympathizers were extremely cautious to-day in commenting on the report that a war ship has been secured by the insurgents and is now on its way to the rebellious island, the expectation being that the ship will reach the forbidden waters by to-morrow or Wednesday.

Sympathizers who were seen to-day professed total ignorance of the war vessel's purchase and mission. One man, who has partial access to the secrets of the leaders, declared he did not believe the ship had been sent out to Cuba at all.

"We would be foolish," said he, "to print in the newspapers the very facts that the Spanish spies are so anxious to learn. Of course, it is possible such a vessel has been sent out, but I haven't heard of it."

The speaker, in common with his compatriots here, professed the utmost confidence in the issue of the current endeavors to free the turbulent little island from Spain's dominion.

"In fact," he declared, "we've got Spain beaten already. Why, we've killed more Spaniards than you Americans killed among the English in your war for independence. All we need to secure a treaty to assure success is recognition of our belligerent rights. If we can capture and hold for forty-eight hours some large city in Cuba, and establish there any sort of a Government, one, at least, of the South American Governments will acknowledge us. And as soon as one South American State recognizes our standing, the entire continent will be solid for us.

"Once possessing belligerent rights, we will get all the men and money we require. We are not trying to win the great cities yet, because the mountains furnish us with advantageous fighting ground, and every day adds to our strength. All that we can do for a time is to keep up the war and make the most of the advantages we have. When we are ready to extend our operations the world will be astonished."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 29.—When it was announced recently that Spain had threatened to stop the exportation of leaf tobacco to this country, few people stopped to think that if such a course were taken many thousands of cigarmakers would be thrown out of employment. This, of course, would be the object of the order, for Spain knows that the sinews of war are furnished by Cuba's industry, 90 per cent. of whom are cigarmakers.

"It is only a threat," said G. H. Gato, manager of El Modelo cigar factory, which employs over 300 men.

"If no country interfered, it would be disastrous to Spain, for, were the 100,000 Cubans living in the United States engaged in the manufacture of cigars to be thrown out of work to-morrow, 50 per cent. of them would find a way back to Cuba to buckle on the sword for the cause of liberty.

"But Spain will not stop the exportation of leaf tobacco, for at once would be incurred the hostility of the nations, and especially of the United States.

"Such a course, in my opinion, would be a violation of the treaty of commerce.

"Let Spain throw a hundred thousand men out of this country out of employment and a tremendous sentiment would be created in favor of these men and against Spain in every community where they are represented. Soon you will see something more decisive done by this country in the way of recognition for the belligerents. Once get recognition and Cuba's new Government will be able to sell bonds and carry on the war until the banner of freedom floats in every city of the oppressed island."

### CRISPI TALKS TO THE DEPUTIES.

#### Peace, Italy's Interest in Africa, and Attempts to Traduce Him.

ROME, July 29.—In the course of discussion of the foreign budget in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Crispi declared that no statesman of Europe was desirous of war. The Government of Italy aimed at order within the Italian borders and peace abroad.

In regard to Italy's interest in Africa, he said, the treaty which Usciali concluded between Menelek and Italy during the life of King John of Abyssinia was made to enable Menelek, with the support of Italy, to succeed King John on the throne. The only power that refused to recognize Menelek at that time was Russia, which power was now heaping favors upon the Abyssinian King.

The Chamber, with the exception of the extreme left, gave cordial approval of Signor Crispi's utterances. Signor Maresealchi sought to raise an interpellation in regard to the relations between Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, and Signor Crispi, but the latter declined to answer, in view of the attempts which were being made to traduce him.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

#### Consul Frederick C. Penfield Refutes a Popular Fallacy.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The effects of the British occupation of Egypt are discussed in an interesting manner by Frederick C. Penfield, Agent and Consul of the United States at Cairo, in a dispatch to the State Department. The document presents some facts not generally known, and which indicate that British rule is not an unalloyed blessing. Mr. Penfield says:

"It is a popular fallacy that the debt has been decreased with the British occupation of the country, for it has been materially added to. Indemnification of those whose property was destroyed by reason of the Arabi rebellion, with the attempted bombardment of Alexandria, the military fiasco resulting in the loss to Egypt of the Soudan, the concentration of irrigating dams and canals, and other necessary expenditures have increased the national debt to nearly $40,000,000.

"But the character of the security, the intrinsic worth of the country, has been so improved that in European owners of bonds have willingly reduced the rate of interest by nearly one-half, the total bonded debt of the country, $508,945,299, applying to an agricultural population of 7,000,000, or a debt of about $72 for every man, woman, and child."

Mr. Penfield says that a reform of great importance now in progress, and to be completed in 1897, is the adjustment of inequalities in the land tax. This tax, in some cases as high as $8.20 per acre, and of an average of $4.56 per acre for the whole country, he says, has been a millstone about the neck of the Nile farmer, sapping his energies and stunting his intellectual growth.

The mathematical mind, adding to the foreign indebtedness, which represents definitely $97.17 on every productive acre, the $8 of home burden—probably underestimated—finds that but little equity remains to the Egyptian, who for more than 7,000 years has been the most industrious and light-hearted of husbandmen.

Simply speaking, it means an equity of only $10 per acre, or, as for each inhabitant there is an average of exactly three-quarters of an acre of tillable soil, a remaining "margin" of $7.50 for each individual. A financial analysis eight or ten years ago, he says, would have shown the account to have been on the opposite side of the ledger.

### ARCTIC EXPLORATION URGED.

#### S. A. Andree Explains His Plan to Reach the North Pole.

LONDON, July 29.—At the general meeting of the International Geographical Congress in the Central Hall of the Imperial Institute to-day there was a greater number of women than of men. Dr. G. Neumayer delivered an address on Arctic exploration, the necessity for which he urged very strongly. He expressed admiration for Admiral Markham and his works.

Admiral Markham, in an address on "Arctic Exploration," advocated Franz Josef Land as the proper basis of operations.

Gen. A. W. Greely read a paper on "The Scope and Value of Arctic Exploration." He said that the simple narratives of Arctic exploration showed to what extent man's determination and effort could dominate everything, even in the most adverse environment.

He recounted the splendid achievements of the earlier Arctic voyages, and said that it had remained for the present century to outline the northern coast of America and discover the archipelagoes and islands situated near the Pole.

Within a period of a little more than two centuries the Arctic region had furnished the world with products worth $1,200,000,000. He concluded by paying high tribute to the cheerful heroism of the Americans and the English who had sacrificed their lives in adventurous search of the North Pole.

The congress appointed a committee of six, with Sir Joseph Hooker as President, to draft a resolution calling upon the civilized nations of the world to undertake an Antartic exploring expedition.

S. A. Andree explained in full his plan of reaching the North Pole by balloon. He suggested that the start should be made early in the Summer of 1896, in time to reach the Norskoarne Islands, situated in the northwest corner of Soitzbergen by the middle of June.

The sun in that region, he said, was always above the horizon at that season, and for that reason the temperature of the air and of the balloon would be uniform.

A reception was given to-night by George N. Curzon and his wife, formerly Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, in honor of the delegates, a large number of whom attended. This was Mrs. Curzon's first appearance as a hostess here.

### HOVAS NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE.

#### British Consul Advises His Countrymen to Leave the Capital.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, bearing date of July 11. It says that the Hova Government is secretly making overtures to France for peace; but, fearing a revolution, is massing troops outside the capital, and declaring that it will resist the French until death.

The dispatch adds that the anti-European feeling among the natives is increasing. The British Consul called a meeting of the British residents and advocated that they leave the capital for the coast. A native preacher has tried to incite the soldiers to massacre the British.

### PRINCE FERDINAND TO RETURN.

#### Indication of His Mother's Influence or that He Will Not Abdicate.

VIENNA, July 29.—M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, has assured the Sofia correspondent of the Fremdenblatt that Prince Ferdinand will arrive in Sofia by the middle of August.

This is taken to indicate that Princess Clémentine, mother of Prince Ferdinand, has prevailed upon her son to return to Bulgaria, notwithstanding the risks he may incur through the assassination of ex-Prime Minister Stambuloff. In some quarters it is also taken to indicate that there is no truth in the report that Prince Ferdinand might abdicate in favor of his infant son, Prince Boris.

### STEINWARDER ISLAND ABLAZE.

#### Buildings of the Spirit Bonded Warehouse Company Destroyed.

HAMBURG, July 29.—The buildings of the Spirit Bonded Warehouse Company, situated on the Island of Steinwarder, in the harbor of Hamburg, caught fire last night.

The fire brigade succeeded in getting control of the flames and finally extinguishing them. The buildings in which Holland gin was manufactured were totally destroyed, together with other buildings containing 50,000 sacks of sugar and 20,000 barrels of lard. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the watchman dropping his lamp while going his rounds.

### MEXICO REFUSES EXTRADITION.

#### Chester W. Rowe, the Defaulting Treasurer, Is Naturalized.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—Chester W. Rowe, the defaulting treasurer of Poweshiek County, Iowa, will not be extradited, Minister Mariscal having decided that as Rowe has become a naturalized Mexican he must be tried here.

Under the treaty Mexico is not bound to hand over a Mexican citizen for trial in a foreign country. As in similar cases the United States has refused to deliver her citizens to Mexico, this stand is being made. Richard Rowe, brother of Chester, will probably be extradited.

#### Serious Illness of the Czarowitch.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Grand Duke George, Czarowitch of Russia, and his mother, the Dowager Empress, arrived here from the Caucasus to-day. After a short stay at the Peterhof Palace they will go to Denmark, and later the Czarowitch will go to Algiers to spend the Winter. The condition of his health shows no improvement. One of his lungs is completely gone and the other is affected.

#### "Tom" O'Brien's Trial Postponed.

PARIS, July 29.—The trial of "Tom" O'Brien for the murder of his partner, Reed Waddell, in this city in March last, has been postponed. The police authorities here have been requested by the American State Department to hold O'Brien for extradition in the event of his being acquitted on the charge of murder, he being a fugitive from justice.

#### Partition of Oil Market Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Novoe Vremya to-day prints a letter from the Nobels, the great Russian oil producers, denying the existence of any agreement between the Russian and American oil companies for the partition of the European markets.

#### German Laborers Threaten to Strike.

BERLIN, July 29.—The stone masons and bricklayers of Berlin have notified their employers that they will demand an increase of wages in all cases where the rate of payment is under 50 pfennigs per hour. In the event of a refusal to concede this demand they will call a general strike.

#### Great Britain Clings to Trinidad.

LONDON, July 29.—The Chronicle, in its issue to-morrow, will claim to have authority to deny the statement that Great Britain has abandoned her occupation of the Island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil.

#### No Verdict in the Coombes Inquest.

LONDON, July 29.—The Coroner's inquest in the matter of the killing of Mrs. Coombes, who was stabbed to death by her thirteen-year-old son Robert a few weeks ago, was adjourned to-day without reaching a verdict.

# AN AMERICAN'S ELECTION

## Thompson Petitions for the Unseating of Murnaghan.

## CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND

### Conservatives Will Have a Majority of Nine Votes Over Any Coalition of Parties Which Can Be Formed.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Thompson, the Unionist candidate in the recent Parliamentary election in the Middle Division of Tyrone, has started a petition looking to the unseating of Mr. Murnaghan, the successful Nationalist candidate, on the ground that he is an alien, inasmuch as he is a naturalized citizen of the United States. Murnaghan's majority over Thompson was 1,507, in a total poll of 6,011.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The Freeman's Journal says it is probable that the Government will shortly bring forward a scheme to establish and endow a Catholic University in Ireland.

#### The Returns in Detail.

LONDON, July 29.—The returns now at hand show the election of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Conservatives | 338 |
| Unionists | 72 |
| Liberals | 170 |
| McCarthyites | 69 |
| Parnellites | 12 |
| Total | 661 |
| Whole number of seats | 670 |

Thus the Conservative Liberal-Unionist majority, subject to the results in the three districts yet to be heard from, will be 153. The Conservative majority over any coalition that can be made will be 9.

The Unionists have gained 110 seats and the Liberals 20.

The Parliamentary election in the Northeastern Division of Derbyshire resulted in the return of T. D. Bolton, (Lib.), who received 4,737 votes, his opponent, Dr. J. Court, (Con.,) receiving 4,210. In 1892 Bolton's majority was 2,172.

The districts yet to be heard from are the East Division of Donegal, the South Division of Londonderry County, and Orkney and Shetland. In 1892 East Donegal returned an Anti-Parnelite by a majority of 763, the South Division of Londonderry County returned a Liberal-Unionist by a majority of 501, and Orkney and Shetland returned a Liberal by a majority of 1,003.

The results in these districts will make slight difference in the political complexion of the new House of Commons. Elections were held to-day in the first two mentioned districts, but the poll will not be declared until to-morrow. The election in Orkney and Shetland will not take place till Aug. 6.

### REPUBLICAN GAINS IN FRANCE.

#### Thirty Seats Won in the Councils General Renewal Elections.

PARIS, July 29.—In the elections for the renewal of half of the membership of the Councils-General which took place throughout France yesterday, the Republicans secured 530 seats and the Conservatives 136. Second ballots will be necessary in forty-four districts.

The results in some of the districts, however, are not yet known. The returns thus far received show that the Republicans gained thirty-six seats and lost six, giving them a net gain of thirty. Riots occurred in several districts, the most serious of them being in Roubaix, Carmaux, and Barbantane, near Marseilles. Blood was shed freely, but no fatalities are reported.

The Temps, commenting upon the result of the elections for French Councilors General will say to-morrow that the chief feature of the elections was that only twelve Socialists were elected in the 1,425 districts where the results are known.

Moreover, the Socialists cannot win six seats in the districts where re-balloting are necessary. The Socalist party, led by MM. Millerand and Jaures, made a vigorous and able, but unsuccessful, canvass.

### LONDON OPERA SEASON CLOSED.

#### Melba to Appear at Worcester in October and to Sing in "Manon."

LONDON, July 29.—The opera season closed here to-night with a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Covent Garden Theatre. Sir Augustus Harris, the manager, delivered a speech, in which he paid a tribute to the artists and conductors. He presented Conductor Mancinelli with a handsome baton, which Mme. Melba handed to the recipient.

Mme. Melba will start in September for the United States, where she will remain twelve weeks. She will be accompanied by Mme. Scalchi and Daubigné, and probably by Campanari. She will first appear at Worcester, Mass., early in October, and will sing in Canada.

After this tour she will join Abbey & Grau Jan. 1, and will then sing in "Manon" for the first time. M. Gailhard, director of the Paris Grand Opera, has signed a contract with Mme. Melba to sing in "Hamlet" next May.

#### Death of Leon Meunier.

PARIS, July 29.—M. Léon Meunier, one of the proprietors and editors of the French newspaper, the Courrier des Etats-Unis, published in New-York, has died in this city.

Léon Meunier was born in Paris in 1836. He came to New-York in 1863, wrote for the Courrier des Etats-Unis, and, a few years later, attained distinction as Gaillardet's successor in the Parisian chronicles of that journal, the aim of which is to make French politics and literature interesting to Americans, and American affairs intelligible to Frenchmen. If the Courrier des Etats-Unis had rendered no other service to Americans than to guard the press of Paris from misrepresentations of this country, which are habitual elsewhere, it would have deserved gratitude; but the Courrier endeavored always to guide French colonists in America in the way of elevated American citizenship. In this, as in personal merit, M. Meunier was the worthy successor of M. Charles Lassalle, founder of the Courrier. He married, in 1870, one of M. Lassalle's daughters. He had lived in Paris for many years, and was one of the French delegates at the ceremony of unveiling the Bartholdi statue of Liberty.

#### East London in Lack of Water.

LONDON, July 29.—The meagre supply of water in the eastern part of London is causing increased suffering to the inhabitants of that section. The streets are filled with women offering threepence or more for a bucket of water. They are unable to get it, for there is none. The death rate in East London has been doubled since the companies began turning off the flow of water, except for twenty-two hours in the twenty-four.

#### Seven of the Cleveland's Crew Missing.

LONDON, July 29.—The British steamer Duffield, Capt. Lowe, from Philadelphia via Havre, which ran into and sank the British steamer Cleveland in the English Channel Friday last, arrived in the Tyne yesterday. She landed five of the Cleveland's crew, whom she had rescued at the time of the accident. Five others of the crew were saved by the steamer Baltimore, from Montreal and Liverpool, which was proceeding for Gravesend. Seven are yet missing. The Cleveland went down off Dover.

#### Sensational Statements Denied.

LONDON, July 29.—The Post will to-morrow say, on the authority of its St. Petersburg correspondent, that the sensational statements circulated by Reuter's Telegram Company and certain papers in Paris regarding the nature of the Franco-Russian alliance have greatly annoyed Russian court circles. Both the Foreign Minister and the Minister of War deny the statements.

#### Heat and Thunderstorm in Europe.

BERLIN, July 29.—Tropical heat prevails in Germany, Austria, and Italy. There have been many cases of sunstroke in Vienna and elsewhere. Thunder and hail storms in parts of Germany have ruined the crops. Many persons were injured during the storms. A number of cattle were also injured.

#### Norway's Resentment Against Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, July 29.—The Storthing to-day, by a vote of 59 against 55, refused to grant the proposed 10,000 kronors for the personal expenses of the Norwegian Minister to Stockholm.

### ATTACKED BY BIG BLACK SNAKES

#### Two Swam Out in the Marsh and Tried to Enter Boats in Which Were Three Men and Two Women.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 29.—Two white-throated black snakes made a portion of the afternoon lively for three city young men and Mrs. Charles Cochrane and Miss Nellie Rogers, who were out rowing on a stream that flows from Patchogue Lake. The three men were at the head of the stream, near the marsh, on the east side. Two big black snakes darted from a yellow tuft of grass and crawled into the water.

The young men had seen snakes crawl before, but to see them swim in the water, and directly toward them, was something new and far from reassuring. They shouted until the snakes reached the boatside.

One snake put its head on the edge of the boat and tried to crawl in. The men tried to kill it with oars. The other snake did not seem to force hostilities much, for when it finally got a whack on the head, it made for the marsh again. The first snake continued the fight, but later gave it up, and swam for the marsh, too.

About this time Mrs. Cochrane and Miss Rogers rowed upon the scene to see what the swinging of oars in the air meant. The women ventured too near the edge of the marsh and the snakes swam into the water and attacked their boat.

Both women screamed for a few moments. Then Mrs. Cochrane stopped screaming, and while her companion crawled down in the boat in terror, she prepared to give the snakes battle.

One of the snakes raised its head from the water. It was struck a terrific blow on the head with a stick in the hands of Mrs. Cochrane. The stick broke in two.

The other snake now reached the boat. Mrs. Cochrane didn't care to fight both, so she rowed her boat for shore. She just reached it as one of the snakes managed to get itself into the boat. Both women jumped ashore and Mr. Cochrane picked up an oar and succeeded in breaking the snake's back. The other snake escaped.

The snake killed was nearly five feet long and a genuine white-throated one. The species are not only poisonous, but very aggressive and ugly.

An hour afterward a party of boys found a nest of young snakes, each about eighteen inches long, in the grass on the marsh. These snakes were killed.

Mrs. Cochrane is a resident of Patchogue. She will have the snake's skin stuffed.

### CHASED BY A SNAKE.

#### Adventure of I. W. Valentine, a Sunday School Superintendent.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 29.—The king of Long Island snakes has been seen in this place again. This time the monster gave chase to I. W. Valentine, Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School in this place. The reptile, which is reported to be about twelve feet long, and as thick around as an ordinary water pail, chased Mr. Valentine through the woods.

The snake has a diamond shaped head, with a crown, from whence it derives the name of "king" snake.

Dr. Oliver Jones, a prominent and wealthy man in this section, also reports having seen the snake. There is talk of organizing a hunt and capturing it.

Dr. Wood kept a menagerie in this place several years ago. He was a naturalist, and fond of reptiles and other crawling creatures. Shortly before his death he set all of his snakes free, and the king snake is thought to have been one of his collection. As it sometimes takes to the water, there are many who are inclined to think it is the sea serpent reported by passing boats.

### CHOKED WIFE WHILE A CROWD WATCHED

#### Sebillotte Knocked Down a Policeman, but Was Subdued with a Club.

Louis Sebillotte, a Frenchman, who runs a dyeing establishment at 2,144 Third Avenue, choked his wife in view of indignant persons in front of the house last evening. He had returned recently from Blackwell's Island, where he had been sent for beating his wife.

With the shades up in the store windows Sebillotte seized his wife by the throat, her against a table, and with both hands tried to strangle her. Many persons were looking on, and their cries brought Policeman Charles C. Snyder, who broke in the door and forced Sebillotte to relax his grasp by striking him over the knuckles with a club.

In the fight that followed the policeman was knocked down several times. He finally succeeded in felling Sebillotte with his club, and with the help of bystanders got him under control.

### TO TEACH SCIENCE BY THE SEA

#### New Branch of the Work in the Summer Vacation's School.

An interesting branch of the vacation school work which the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is conducting will be opened to-day at West Coney Island in the form of seaside laboratories of science.

Classes of 50 pupils, 300 in all, will be taken to the island, with 12 teachers in science, who will continue instruction already given, with practical demonstrations from the sand, pebbles, shells, and water.

These educational excursions will be made on Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout the Summer, the days when the fresh-air excursions do not occupy the grounds.

The school children will carry their luncheons and eat them in the pavilion on the grounds of the association. An ocean bath will be one of the pleasures of the day.

#### Coalition Ministries Short-Lived.

From The London Daily News.

A correspondent writes: The scientific truism, that in chemical composition the product his quite different properties from the substances of which it was composed, must be supposed to apply to political as well as genuine chemistry, and points to Coalition Ministries being generally destined to an early and unexpected death. Sir E. May details three Coalition Ministries as having distinguished English history from 1760 to 1870. All these experiments in political chemistry were like Achilles—destined to an early death. No one of them exceeded two and a half years, and the average duration of these neopolitical phenomena was considerably under eighteen months. The list is as follows: (1) The Coalition Ministry of the Tories under Lord North and the Whigs under Charles James Fox lasted only eight and a half months—from April 2, 1782, to Dec. 17, 1782; (2) the Coalition "Ministry of All the Talents," composed of Lord Sidmouth and the "King's friends," with Mr. Fox and his following, lasted only thirteen months—from February, 1806, to March, 1807; (3) the Coalition Ministry of the Whigs and Peelites under Lord Aberdeen lasted for little more than two years—from Dec. 28, 1852, to Feb. 10, 1855. A curious feature of the Coalition Ministries in George III.'s reign was that while, in fact, they were ephemeral and abortive, they possessed a fatal fascination for both parties. Thus, while George III. from the earliest period of his reign favored Coalition Ministries in principle, Charles James Fox declared of Coalitions: "Without Coalition nothing can be done against the Crown, and with them, God knows how little."

### AT THE HOTELS.

—Lieut. Col. Strathey of Montreal is at the Holland.

—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y., is at the Astor.

—E. H. Plumacher, United States Consul of Maracaibo, is at the Union Square.

—Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, and Baroness von Steinwehr of Germany are at the Everett.

—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y., and ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany, James S. Clarkson of Iowa, and Theodore Cramp of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

—Judge William L. Putnam of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and William W. Crapo of Massachusetts are at the Windsor.

—Justice Charles F. Brown of the New-York Supreme Court, and James Kerr, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, are at the Murray Hill.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11:45 A. M.—195 Forsyth Street; Ernest Plath; damage trifling.

1:15 P. M.—2,551 Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Molnen; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—2,192 Third Avenue; Herman Kahn & Co.; damage, $1,000.

8:10 P. M.—98 Hester Street; Israel Shackman; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—67 East Third Street; B. Kantowitz; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—1,122 Lexington Avenue; Minnie McCormack; no damage.

# ALL BOOMING GOV. MORTON

## Republicans Neglect Such Troublesome Matters as Excise and Rows.

## MEETING OF STATE COMMITTEE TO-DAY

### Sept. 17 Will Be Chosen for the State Convention if Mr. Platt Has Not Changed His Mind—Only Routine Business.

About a dozen members of the Republican State Committee were in this city last night, having come to attend the meeting which will be held at noon to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Neglecting such troublesome questions as what to do on the excise and how to settle some of the many bitter rows into which the party has fallen in various parts of the State, almost without exception they were willing to discuss that pleasant topic—the chances that Gov. Morton will be a Presidential candidate. Several of them said:

"Oh, yes; the sentiment of New-York is for Morton. He will undoubtedly have the solid support of this State."

Chairman Hackett, who came to town yesterday morning, started this.

"Why, I shouldn't be surprised if all the counties declared for Morton this year," he said.

George W. Dunn of Binghamton said essentially the same thing, and Lewis H. Vail of Poughkeepsie, Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Senator John Raines, and J. F. Parkhurst, also said they thought Mr. Morton would command the Republican delegates to the convention.

John W. Vrooman, who was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor when Mr. Fassett headed the ticket, was more enthusiastic.

"There is a genuine sentiment for Morton," he said, "all over the State. It is something unusual. It is as strong as the old Blaine sentiment used to be."

According to some of the Republicans who were in the corridors last night, all hands would be glad if there was nothing any more dangerous to talk about or take action on than somebody's Presidential chances. That is so much easier than to go on record as favoring a new excise law or sticking squarely to the one that exists.

In this connection some Republicans who talked on the subject last night brought up a story which is causing some discussion "up the State." It seems that the news came from Washington a few days ago that this boom for Morton was thought down there to be one of Mr. Platt's schemes. Whoever it was that started the story made it appear that Mr. Platt does not really think Mr. Morton is to be the candidate next year. But he does think it would be a good thing to prevent the various counties from going on record in any way for any other candidate. So long as everybody is for Morton there can be no genuine expressions in favor of Mr. Reed, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Harrison, or any other man, and this is what Mr. Platt wants. Having tied the delegates in one bundle with a Morton string they can, perchance, be handed over in a lump to some man who suits Mr. Platt when the convention meets. If this could be done, of course Mr. Platt would be about the most powerful mah in the next convention.

This theory, which was said to be taken seriously by some up-State men, who know something of Mr. Platt's "system," did not, however, prevent the Morton boom from coming out strong last night.

The State Committee will be called to order by Charles Hackett in Parlor D R at sharp 12 o'clock, to fix the date of the State convention. Sept. 17 will be chosen unless Mr. Platt has changed his mind since last week. There will be some other routine business, but it is the intention to dodge all troublesome questions.

Many politicians visited the corridors of the Fifth Avenue last night. In addition to those already named, there were Committeemen William Brookfield and Cornelius Van Cott of the Thirteenth and Eighth Districts in this city, and William J. Glenn of Cuba; Chairman Edward Lauterbach, Samuel Morris of Troy, Wilbur F. Wakeman, who is trying to enlarge the State Committee to 150 members; Port Warden William O'Connor of Little Falls, a brother of Senator O'Connor; Reuben Fox, the clerk of the committee; James A. Blanchard, Columbus O. Johnson, and a few others.

Senator Raines said he thought he would surely receive a renomination, and one of his friends who chanced to be in the corridor said he would undoubtedly get the entire support of his district.

Samuel Morris said candidates for the Senate in the Rensselaer district were numerous. Among the Republicans who would like the nomination are Assemblyman Chambers, ex-Assemblyman Levi P. Warden, and Major Le Grand Tibbitts.

Chairman Lauterbach was as active as usual in getting at the incoming members of the committee. It was said that one reason for this was to make sure that none of them who has been counted on as a suporter of Mr. Platt was weakening from this position. It was said to be Mr. Lauterbach's business to examine the "collars" and make sure they were as closely fitted as ever. This may have seemed necessary, as Mr. Platt was not on hand, for he went to the Oriental Hotel as usual last night. His wishes, however, were pretty well known, because Chairman Hackett had been informed. It is expected that the Tioga man will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day to personally make sure that everything is going to suit him.

While Commissioner Lauterbach was talking with some of the committeemen William Brookfield was on hand doing the same thing. In fact, the two met, shook hands, and exchanged greetings of a conventional nature. They have no personal hard feelings. There is a good disposition, however, on the part of Mr. Brookfield and five or six others of the committee to declare themselves as against Platt in the committee. Mr. Brookfield would be no more of a Platt man in the committee meeting to-day than he is in his office, and if there is any opportunity to say so, there will be a show of fight. If the Platt men can prevent it, there will be no opportunity. There may be some discussion of candidates if Controller Roberts decides not to take a renomination.

### CONTROLLER ROBERTS MAY RETIRE

#### His Friends Declare that He May Not Remain Longer in Political Life.

ALBANY, July 29.—There was more political talk than usual at this time of year about the State offices to-day. The reason for this, no doubt, was the fact that a number of the Republican State Committeemen on their trip to New-York stopped off here.

The impression seems to prevail that Controller Roberts will not allow his name to come before the State Convention this year. He had aspirations for Gubernatorial honors a year ago, but it is said by his most intimate friends that he may drop out of politics now for good. His political admirers are urging him to go on the State ticket again.

Should he decline, his Deputy, Col. William J. Morgan, also of Buffalo, would make a strong candidate in the race for the nomination. He would have the almost united delegation from Erie County for him. For Senator in the Delaware, Chenango, and Sullivan district, there is a spirited contest going on. In Delaware alone there are seven candidates, but James Ballantine stands the best chance of being the county's choice. Chenango has a candidate in John Church. Both counties have the same number of delegates to the Senatorial Convention. Sullivan has no candidate, and therefore holds the balance of power. Delaware and Sullivan are in the same judicial district, and Delaware, by throwing its support for Sullivan's judicial candidate, will secure its indorsement for Mr. Ballantine for Senator.

It looks as if the Oneida Senatorial Republican nomination was settled. Senator Coggeshall admitted to-day that his chance of renomination is small, and that Frederick G. Weaver would probably succeed him. From Oswego comes the statement that there is small chance of Charles W. Stapleton being renominated for the Senate. This district comprises Oswego and Madison. Oswego holds that she, having two Assemblymen to Madison's one, should have double representation, and will nominate Nevada N. Stranahan.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

Custer City, S. D., July 29.—Fire this morning destroyed Shop's billiard hall, Ward & Donaldson's grocery, Marble's photograph gallery, The Leader office, The Chronicle office, and a residence. The Kleman House was damaged to the extent of $4,500. Total loss, $22,000; no insurance.

# FAMOUS FIGHT AT THE CRATER

## THE PETERSBURG MINE BLOWN UP THIRTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

### Union Army Promising Scheme That Ended in Disastrous Failure—Gen. Mahone's Quick Wit.

From The Boston Globe.

July 30, 1864, just thirty-one years ago, an engagement took place in front of Petersburg, Va., in which the losses in killed and wounded on the Union side, in proportion to the number of troops participating, were probably greater than in any other single battle during the civil war.

The point of attack was the centre of the Confederate line, nearly in front of the City of Petersburg, and the blowing up of a fort in the main line of intrenchments of the Confederates was the only successful part of the movement.

The plan of undermining this fort was suggested by Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, a mining engineer of reputation in the coal regions in the vicinity of Pottsville, Penn. The scheme, when submitted to the Engineer Corps of the regular army, was ridiculed, but Col. Pleasants convinced Gen. Burnside of its practicability, and the Commander of the Ninth Army Corps, to which the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania was attached, obtained permission from Gens. Grant and Meade to allow the work to proceed.

The rank and file of the Pennsylvania regiment, intrusted with the duty, was principally composed of miners, and, selecting skilled men, Col. Pleasants proceeded with the enterprise. So great was the opposition to the scheme among the Engineer Corps that it was with great difficulty that the Colonel could procure necessary tools, and he even had to send to Washington to borrow an old theodolite.

Beginning in a valley in the rear of the Union lines, where the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad now runs, an excavation was made from which, as it progressed, the earth was removed in cracker boxes.

In about three weeks the job was completed, and a large cavity extended underneath the doomed fort. In the meantime the Confederates had learned that something of the kind had been undertaken, and although they countermined in several directions, failed to strike the objective point. Eight tons of powder were placed in the eight chambers under the fort, and preparation made for the occupation of Petersburg. The division commanders of the Ninth Corps drew lots to see who should lead the advance after the mine had been sprung, and the selection fell on Ledlie, an unfortunate choice, as a subsequent investigation proved, as either of the other three general officers, said the commission which made the inquiry, would probably have been successful.

The time selected for the explosion was at daylight on the morning of July 30, 1864, and on the day previous Gen. Grant, by moving the Second and Sixth Corps in the direction of Richmond, had compelled Gen. Lee to withdraw a large part of the Army of Northern Virginia from the front at Petersburg.

The work of Col. Pleasants proved a great success, and just as day was breaking an indescribable mass of earth, timber, cannon, and men was hurled high into the air, while the ground for a mile away vibrated from the explosion.

Almost instantly all the artillery which could command that position of the Confederate line—110 guns and 50 mortars—thundered away, and only at Gettysburg, just before Pickett's famous charge, did the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac ever listen to such a terrific cannonade.

In the midst of this thunder the Ninth Corps advanced and had no difficulty in occupying the Confederate line, as far on the right and left the soldiers of that army had fled when the explosion occurred, not knowing in what direction new danger might be expected.

Their flight was not of long duration, however, and they soon returned to their positions and opened a dealy flank fire on their opponents, who, instead of pushing forward after the breach had been made, were huddled together in the "crater" and the earthworks surrounding it.

It was in this emergency that Gen. William Mahone showed his soldierly instinct and won the extra star which gave him the rank of Major General. Instead of pushing in Gen. Lee and other superior officers, Gen. Mahone found himself for the time being in command of the Army of Virginia, and he proved equal to the duties imposed upon him.

When he realized the situation from his position at a considerable distance on the right from where the disaster occurred, he ordered his Virginia and Florida brigades into line, and hastily marched them to the scene of operations. The General was at the head of his men, and when he jumped out of the trench he found himself only about 300 feet from the Union troops, and facing what seemed instant death.

Years afterward, when standing at the place where Gen. Mahone left the trench, he described the situation to the writer as follows:

"When I found myself face to face with your men, so close that I could almost distinguish the color of their eyes, my heart almost went into my mouth, as I expected my last day had come.

"In a few seconds, finding that I was still alive, I came to the conclusion that your men were in confusion, and were armed counting the battle flags and knowing the number of men they represented, I knew that I was right and acted immediately.

"I ordered my Virginia brigade out of the trench and gave an order to charge, which they did with a vigor that I never saw equaled on any field, and driving the Union troops from their position, regained what we had lost, and again united the Confederate line."

Such, in brief, is the history of a well-planned and poorly executed movement, resulting in the loss of many killed and a large number of wounded men, about 4,000 in all, who lay between the two lines in a hot July sun, and who did not receive proper attention until a flag of truce was recognized twenty-four hours later.

About the only thing remaining to-

# GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING

## Successful Opening of the Meeting at the Cleveland Track.

## TYLER AND O'CONNOR WIN ON BICYCLES

### Fred Kohl Does a Fast Mile for a Three-year-old in July—Red of Waranoke Furnishes Another Surprise.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—After two weeks of lively work with the light harness steppers in Michigan, the Grand Circuit carnival was resumed at the famous Glenville track here to-day. The three classes for the opening were all for trotters, and none of them was fast. The price of admission was reduced one-half, and this, with the special programme of bicycle races, brought some 5,000 people to the grounds.

When the first event, for three-year-old trotters, was called Larable was in great demand. Five of the seven youngsters named as his opponents declined the issue, leaving Fred Kohl, a likely colt from California, and Geddes, the gelding that had not lost a race in the early circuits. Betting was 25 to 12 on Larable before the first heat, but he did not get into his stride, and a break left him hopelessly behind. Dickerson sent Fred Kohl at a merry clip, and Guy Wilkes had another 2:15 performance to his credit when the colt finished. Forgetting the splendid rally which Larable had made at Detroit, the talent sent the field stock up to even money against him before the second heat. They misjudged the tall son of Jay Bird, for he made no more mistakes, while Fred Kohl was unsteady, and Geddes cut a sorry figure against the faster product of the Blue Grass region. After two moderate miles Wilson let Larable step the fourth heat in 2:12¾, the last half in 1:06, though he was not going faster than a 2:20 gait from the distance. This is a new mark for the stalwart youngster, and as no other three-year-old trotter ever reached such a limit in July, the record of 2:08¾ for that age does not seem beyond him.

On his first appearance in the Grand Circuit at Detroit, last Wednesday, Red of Waranoke had been a surprise, by winning when he was quite overlooker. In the 2:22 trot to-day the blocky little stallion from Connecticut furnished a second sensation by losing when he was heavily backed to win. Bassora tripped away with the first heat in 2:16, but no one minded that, and when he repeated the performance the favorite pressed him so hard, and he appeared so much exhausted at the finish, that still the New-England trotter ruled the market. It was $50 for the field, and $42 for Red of Waranoke, before the next heat, but instead of overtaking Bassora he fell back from the first quarter, and as the Michigan horse came home for the third time in 2:16, the overrated favorite was a dozen lengths away, completely used up.

To complete the triumphs of the three year olds, Sunland Clay, a sturdy colt from Columbus, in this State, defeated a strong field in the 2:27 trot offhand. He was favorite all through, and when the Montana crack, A. M. Kempland, cut loose in the second heat, Sunland Clay placed his record at 2:15½. The judges were not satisfied that Kempland was out for the money, and they removed Loomis in the third heat, putting Hickok in. The veteran driver could not keep the suspected trotter on his stride, and after numerous mistakes he landed fourth, as the steady going Ohio colt romped home in 2:16.

As Johnson will not be here until Wednesday, O'Connor competed with Sanger and Tyler in the open race for bicycles. After an exciting finish, in which Sanger looked like a winner, Tyler made a terrific spurt, and had an inch or two of an advantage in 2:09½.

All seven professionals in Eck's company took part in the mile handicap, and O'Connor, with seventy yards concession from Sanger and Tyler, had only the width of his tire as a margin over Sanger, when he got to the goal in 2:10½.

The wheelmen will be out again on Wednesday, when Johnson is to try and turn the dirt course faster than 2:00, paced by a quadruplet.

The summaries:

2:33 Class, Trotting.—Three-year-olds and under; purse $2,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Larable, b. c., by Jay Bird-Kate, by Abdalbrino, (Wilson) | 8 1 1 1 |
| Fred Kohl, blk. c., by Guy Wilkes, (Dickerson) | 1 3 3 3 |
| Geddes, b. g., (Splan) | 2 2 2 2 |

Time—2:15; 2:17½; 2:15¾; 2:12¾.

2:22 Class, Trotting.—Purse $2,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barsora, br. s., by Greenbacks-Belle B., by Pasacus, (Penman) | 1 1 1 |
| Red of Waranoke, b. s., (Dodge) | 2 2 3 |
| Nominee, b. g., (Milligan) | 3 4 2 |
| Exploit, g. s., (Payne) | 5 3 7 |
| Allen Kinney, b. s., (Geers) | 6 5 6 |
| Volunteer Medium, b. g., (Dunbar) | 4 7 4 |
| Etiquette, b. m., (Starr) | 7 6 6 |

Time—2:16; 2:16; 2:16.

2:27 Class, Trotting.—Purse $2,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sunland Clay, br. c., by Clay-Miss Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen, (Critchfield) | 1 1 1 |
| Judge Rice, blk. g., (Hudson) | 3 3 2 |
| A. M. Kempland, ch. c., (Loomis and Hickok) | 5 2 4 |
| Lily Glenn, ch. m., (J. C. Curry) | 2 4 6 |
| Valley Queen, b. m., (West) | 6 5 3 |
| Avana, b. m., (Price) | 4 6 5 |
| Red Pointer, g. g., (Stanley) | 10 8 10 |
| Contention, ch. m., (Forbes) | 8 8 7 |
| Minna Wilkes, ch. m., (Sweet) | 9 7 8 |
| Cotilda, b. m., (Payne) | 7 10 11 |
| Forrester, g. g., (Zimmer) | 11 11 9 |
| Biew, ch. g., (Hanney) | 12 dis. |

Time—2:17¼; 2:15½; 2:16.

### VERY POOR RACING.

#### Small Fields of Poor Horses Run at Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 29.—There was another stupid day's racing at the track here to-day, and only a very bad lot of horses started, and but a very few people were at the track to see them run.

Griffin rode three of the five winners, all of which were hot favorites, but was beaten in the one race that looked like an absolute certainty, Song and Dance being beaten out of sight by Cass. The details:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of the value of $400. Six furlongs. Too Much Johnson, 110 pounds, (Griffin,) even money, won by a length; Darien, 113, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 1, second; Navahoe, 110,(Knapp,) 20 to 1, third. Pow Wow also ran. Time—1:17.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; a sweepstakes, value, $400. Five furlongs. Refugee, 108 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 4, won; Roundsman, 105, (Clay,) 7 to 1, second; Middy, 95, (E. Cochran,) 20 to 1, third. Ramiro also ran. Time—1:03½.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of the value of $400. One mile and a sixteenth. Cass, 102 pounds, (Scott,) 4 to 1, won by four lengths; Song and Dance, 109, (Griffin,) 1 to 5, second; Laurel, 99, (White,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:54.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes, value $400. One mile. Sufficient, 102 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 2, won by two lengths; All Over, 100, (Hicks,) 5 to 1, second; Cherry Stone, 100, (McClain,) 5 to 1, third. Van Brunt and Midgeley also ran. Time—1:40.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies; a sweepstakes, value $400. Four and one-half furlongs. Princess Noretti, 95 pounds, (E. Cochran,) 12 to 1, won by a length; Argentina, 105, (Perkins,) 6 to 5, second; Kilrona, 104, (Griffin,) 2 to 1, third. Coda, Devola, Bernardine, and Crimea (formerly Stella) also ran. Time—0:57.

Following are entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bellicosa, 113 pounds; Nick, 112; Jack of Spades and Rap-a-Tap, 110 each; Lookout, 109.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Maurice, 122 pounds; April Fool, 110; Lady Diamond and Lucania, 106 each.

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes. Five furlongs. Ben Brush, 123 pounds; Axiom, 120; Merry Prince, 118; Mussulman, Ramiro, and Rewarder, 108 each; Prince Lief, 103, La Vienta, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Lake Shore, 112 pounds; Song and Dance, 110; Lord Nelson, 106; Stonemason, 104; Arapahoe, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Marquise and Florence Colville, 115 pounds each; Taffetta, Beau Ideal, and Falling Water, 108 each.

### BRIGHTON'S MERRY-GO-ROUND.

#### Littlefield Complains of Foul Riding by Father "Bill" Daly's Jockey.

Three favorites won races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, rank outsiders winning the first two events on the card.

The third event, which was won by the favorite, Sabilla, led to quite a little squabble and to an investigation by the Stewards. Littlefield had the mount on Sabilla, and claimed that Keefe, who rode Golden Gate, crowded him so that his mare was nearly knocked off her feet. It seemed to the crowd in attendance that this was a fact, for she was shut off in the back stretch and knocked about considerably, though in the end she managed to win by a head from Corn Cob in the handiest possible fashion.

After the race Littlefield made a complaint to the Stewards against Keefe, and an investigation was begun. But "Father Bill" Daly asked for time to get the testimony of the other boys who rode in the race, and the investigation was postponed until to-day.

In the fourth race Amear swerved into Stonenellie and drove the latter up against the rail, bruising the mare considerably and crushing Jockey Wynne's leg so that he will be lame for some days.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

mile. Time—1:43. No bid for the winner.
1—Lochinvar, J. Adams's ch. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Minnie Andrews, 102 pounds, $200.. .....(Garrigan)
2—Lulu T., J. Delong's b. f., 4, 97, $200.(Wynn)
3—Chiswick, J. B. White's b. h., 5, 104, $200.. .....(Keefe)
4—Annie Bishop, 5, 100. 6—Milan, 4, 100.
5—Miss Dixie, 6, 99. 7—Tom Skidmore, 5, 104.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20—1..Lochinvar | ...8—1 | 10—1..Miss Dixie | ..5—1 |
| 7—2..Lulu T. | ....6—5 | 15—1..Milan | .....5—1 |
| 3—1..Chiswick | ....1—1 | 20—1..Tom Skidm'e. | 5—1 |
| 8—5..Annie Bishop. | 3—5 | | |

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for fillies two years old, of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One-half mile. Time—0:50. No bid for the winner.
1—Laura Davis, R. Bradley's b. f., by Cherrystone-Scotia, 94 pounds, $300.....(Keefe)
2—Imposition, H. Krause's b. f., 94, $300.. .....(O'Leary)
3—Onnolee, F. Burlew's b. f., 100, $500.(Welsh)
4—Venetia II., 96. 6—Columbia R., 94.
5—The Kite, 97.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6—1..Laura Davis | ..2—1 | 10—1..Venetia II. | ....3—1 |
| 3—5..Imposition | ...1—1 | 8—1..The Kite | .....2—1 |
| 6—1..Onnolee | .....8—1 | 20—1..Columbia R. | ..8—1 |

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.
1—Sabilla, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. f., by Tyrant-Stella, 107 pounds.....(Littlefield)
2—Corn Cob, F. O. Burridge's br. c., 114.. .....(Garrigan)
3—Golden Gate, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 112..(Keefe)
4—Tom Moore, 114. 5—Buckeye, 112.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—2..Sabilla | .....Out | 12—1..Tom Moore | ...2—1 |
| 2—1..Corn Cob | ....2—5 | 30—1..Buckeye | .....5—1 |
| 15—1..Golden Gate. | 3—1 | | |

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01½.
1—Our Jack, W. Donohue's b. c., 4 years, by Miser-Pique, 113½ pounds.....(Tarai)
2—Ina, W. Jennings's b. f., 3, 90.....(Johns)
3—Factotum, J. Crilly & Co.'s br. c., 4, 100.. .....(Keefe)
4—Drum Major, 4, 104. 6—Stonenellie, 4, 96.
5—Fusileer, 4, 95. 7—Ameer, 4, 92.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11—5..Our Jack | ....4—5 | 7—2..Fusileer | .....1—1 |
| 15—1..Ina | .....6—1 | 8—1..Stonnellie | ...3—1 |
| 5—1..Factotum | ....2—1 | 8—1..Ameer | .....5—2 |
| 5—1..Drum Major. | 2—1 | | |

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55¾. No bid for the winner.
1—Bombazette, C. Littlefield, Jr's, b. f., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Bombazine, 89 pounds, $1,000.....(O'Leary)
2—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5, 104, $500.. .....(R. Doggett)
3—Eagle Bird, J. Delong's b. h., 5, 109, $1,000.. .....(Reagan)

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7—5..Bombazette | ...1— | 3—1..Eagle Bird | ...1—2 |
| 2—1..Marshall | .....2—1 | | |

Won by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43¾. No bid for the winner.
1—Assignee, A. Lakeland's ch. c., 4 years, by Spendthrift-Maid of Athol, 102 pounds, $500.. .....(Keefe)
2—Hammie, Gotham Stable's b. h., 5, 104, $500.. .....(Reagan)
3—Maggie K., P. Halton's b. m., aged, 99, $500.. .....(O'Leary)
4—Mendicant, 5, 99. 6—Lady Adams, 4, 97.
5—Sprite, 4, 100.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4—5..Assignee | ....Out | 15—1..Mendicant | ...5—1 |
| 11—5..Hammie | .....8—5 | 20—1..Sprite | .....8—1 |
| 5—1..Maggie K. | ....7—5 | 20—1..Lady Adams. | 8—1 |

Won by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

### The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $800, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appomattox | ...108 | Augusta Belle | ...95 |
| Hurlingham | ...104 | Vision | ...95 |
| Little Tom | ...99 | Fannie B. | ...84 |
| Pitfall | ...99 | | |

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, for two-year-olds, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heel Tap II. | ...118 | Prince Fell | ...115 |
| Hancock | ...118 | Columbia h. | ...115 |
| Bessie Browning | ...115 | | |

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roundelay | ...110 | Captain Jack | ...108 |
| Red Top II. | ...103 | Sir John | ...100 |
| Etesian | ...10[illegible] | Juanita | ...98 |
| Burgundy | ...103 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Coon | ...108 | Buck Knight | ...104 |
| The Swain | ...107 | Tinge | ...103 |
| Second Attempt | ...106 | La Fiesta | ...102 |
| Campania | ...104 | Lady Richmond | ...102 |

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jilt | ...132 | Jack the Jew | ...113 |
| Harry Alonzo | ...125 | Watchman | ...113 |
| Aloha | ...125 | Franciscan | ...107 |
| King Paul | ...123 | Souvenir | ...107 |
| Play or Pay | ...123 | Ciquilla | ...105 |
| Rose Howard | ...120 | Ciquita | ...105 |

### ONLY THREE LEAGUE GAMES.

#### Local Clubs Were on Their Journey to the East.

#### Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 12; Boston, 10.
Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 5.
Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 0.

#### Standing of the Clubs.

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Cleveland | 52 | 24 | .605 |
| 2..Pittsburg | 47 | 32 | .595 |
| 3..Baltimore | 43 | 31 | .581 |
| 4..Boston | 42 | 32 | .568 |
| 5..Cincinnati | 45 | 35 | .563 |
| 6..Chicago | 47 | 38 | .553 |
| 7..Philadelphia | 40 | 34 | .541 |
| 8..Brooklyn | 41 | 35 | .539 |
| 9..New-York | 39 | 36 | .520 |
| 10..Washington | 25 | 45 | .357 |
| 11..St. Louis | 28 | 51 | .354 |
| 12..Louisville | 16 | 59 | .219 |

#### Scores of the Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia .....1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 7—12
Boston .....2 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 4—10

Base hits—Philadelphia, 16; Boston, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 7. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Nichols and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg .....3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5
Chicago .....0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 2—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Terry and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Louisville, 8; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Cunningham and Warner; Ehret and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

### Ward Defeated Jessup.

The challenge match in the South Orange Field Club's tennis tournament was played off yesterday. Holcombe Ward was the challenger, and F. N. Jessup the defender. The first two sets went to Ward and the second two to Jessup. In the decisive one Ward won three straight games, and Jessup immediately followed suit, making the score three games in all. In the final game won by Ward the spectators applauded heartily the several well-contested points. Both men at times drove the ball just out in trying to make close line shots. Their net play was characterized by some good volleying and placing.

The handicap tournament was also advanced one match. The scores:

Challenge Round.—Holcombe Ward beat F. N. Jessup, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—George Miles (scratch) beat Frank Miles, (half fifteen,) 6—2, 7—5.

### Tennis at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 29.—The annual tennis tournament for the championship of Long Island will begin to-morrow morning on the courts of the Meadow Club. It will be the tennis of the week, as the champion will play. Larned, the holder of the cup, is already here to defend the trophy against the winner of the singles. He has two legs on the cup now, and another win makes it his. Doubles and mixed doubles will also be played. There are handsome first, "runner-up," and consolation prizes in all the events.

These well-known players have already entered: Champion R. D. Wrenn of Chicago, Malcolm Chace of Providence, R. I.; John Howland, S. T. Skidmore, W. Rossitter Betts, S. D. Bowers, Nathan H. Lord of New-York, J. F. Talmage, Jr., of Brooklyn; Alfred Codman of Harvard, J. D. Bartow of Philadelphia, A. E. Foote of Yale, H. Torrance, Jr., of Canada; W. E. Dwight of New-Haven, E. H. Watlington and R. H. Palmer of Ridgewood, N. J.; Fred T. James of New-York, and E. H. Moran, Jr., and C. R. Henderson of Southampton.

### Boat Club Reorganised.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—The Arthur Kill Boat Club, which collapsed a couple of months ago owing to financial difficulties, has been reorganized on a sound financial basis by the older members of the club. The articles of its incorporation were filed to-day with the Clerk of Union County.

The new club starts out with forty members most of whom are business and professional men here. The officers chosen are: President—Ex-Senator P. C. Marsh; Vice President—William G. Armstrong; Secretary—Clarence A. Chumar; Treasurer—James A. Hand; Trustees—Samuel L. Moore, John C. Husbands, and Howard C. Ballantyne.

## THEATRE CASE FOR THE COURTS

### Police Board to Seek a Ruling as to Whether the Chinese Performance Violates the Law.

Acting Capt. Young of the Elizabeth Street Station made a report to the Police Commissioners yesterday on the complaint of Chu Fong and others interested in the Chinese theatre in Doyers Street, that he was persecuting the Chinamen and interfering with what they claim to be religious services at the Chinese theatre on Sunday night. The report is as follows:

"Having procured the necessary evidence against the Chinese Concert and Theatrical Company, at 5, 7, and 9 Doyers Street, of which Chu Fong of 35 Mott Street is the proprietor, and in whose name the license was issued, for violation of Section 277 of the Penal Code in giving theatrical performances on Sunday, I laid the matter before Magistrate Brann of the First District Court, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties concerned.

"On Sunday evening, the 21st inst., about 9:15 o'clock, I executed the warrant and arrested eight actors who were on the stage in costume at that time, and conveyed them to the station. Chu Fong was arrested at the store of Hop Tai, 21½ Pell Street.

"They were arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the First District Court on the morning of the 22d inst., and the examination was set down for the 23d inst., at 2 P. M. The evidence being heard, the case was adjourned until the 26th inst., when the decision of the Magistrate was that Chu Fong be held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions in $1,500 bail, and the actors were each held in $300 for trial in the same court.

"The theatre was closed last evening (the 28th) as a result of an inquiry made by J. H. Hollander, a representative of the concert company as to whether I would arrest them for performing. He was informed that if they appeared on the stage in their ordinary street attire I would not molest them, but if they appeared in the costumes they wear on the stage during the week, with masks and painted faces, I would have no other alternative than to arrest them. A written protest was served on me by Mr. Hollander, notifying me that I would be held responsible for all damages caused by the closing of the theatre."

President Roosevelt informed his colleagues that Chu Fong had complained to him about the matter on Saturday. The Commissioners agreed to let the courts decide whether the performance given at the Chinese theatre on Sundays was a violation of law.

## DR. LOUIS FISHER RELEASED

### Inquest as to the Death of John d'Allesandre —Dr. D. P. Gould Did Not Agree with His Fellow Jurymen.

Dr. Louis Fisher, of 187 Second Avenue, who was the attending physician at the time John d'Allesandre, of 316 West Sixty-ninth Street, died last week, was discharged yesterday by Coroner O'Meagher.

At the inquest all the members of the jury, except Dr. D. P. Gould, of 139 Hester Street, agreed that d'Allesandre's death was due to cerebral apoplexy. He thought the chloroform was one of the causes of death.

The dead man's friends had asserted that his death was due to the administration of chloroform when he was too weak. The chloroform was administered by Dr. Fisher, who was about to make an operation for an abcess in the patient's neck.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon testified that but for the chloroform d'Allesandre might have lived six months.

Dr. Fisher said the chloroform was given to relieve the choking due to the swollen condition of the interior of the man's neck.

"Did the administration of chloroform relieve the asphyxiation as you claim?" Dr. Fisher was asked.

"Yes," he replied.

"It relieved him by killing him," remarked Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, who was prosecuting the case.

Dr. Gould, who is said to be a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, questioned Dr. Fisher on some technical points, but the answers were not satisfactory to him.

"And you are a practising surgery," exclaimed Dr. Gould, "using knives on people! You don't know any more about it than a baby in Bellevue Medical College ought to know. This is a jury of doctors, and you can't fool them."

Dr. Peter Murray of 208 Amsterdam Avenue said that he was called in after the chloroform had been administered. After working over the patient awhile he pronounced him dead.

"Dr. Fisher tried to make the relatives think he was still alive, didn't he?" asked the Assistant District Attorney.

"He told them to keep putting mustard to his feet," replied the witness, "and that he would return soon. The relatives were about to do him violence, however, and a man in his position would be liable to say anything to get away."

L. A. Kleinschmidt, a drug clerk at 103 West End Avenue, said that he knew all about d'Allesandre's ailments, but when Dr. Gould asked him how he knew he pleaded ignorance on the subject.

"Did Dr. Fisher tell you?" cried Dr. Gould. "If you don't tell how you knew, I will see if the County Medical Society can't find out how professional secrets have been leaking out."

The witness said he was mistaken when he said he knew all about the case.

## JURY DISMISSES ALL THE CASES

### Report on Accidents on New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road.

The Grand Jury yesterday through its foreman, Francis Higgins, reported that it had examined eight cases of persons who had been killed on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, all of which it had dismissed.

The last case considered was that of John McCormick, who fell off a car on July 10 in the yards at Willis Avenue, and was crushed to death by the cars.

The jury found that in each case death was due to the negligence of the people killed, but considered that some remedy should be applied by the railroad corporation to prevent such accidents.

The jurors concluded that, although the persons themselves might be to blame, the railroad yards were dangerous places, and that every effort should be made to guard the general public and to prevent accidents occuring to the employes.

The indictment against the Third Avenue Cable Company, which was found last week, was in the case of Thomas Dermody, and was filed yesterday. It accuses the company, as a corporation, of manslaughter in the second degree.

### Sectarian Schools in Canada.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

In Windsor there is but one set of schools, the arrangement being that a certain number of the public schools are under Catholic teachers, and the education therein is conducted to some extent according to Catholic ideals. The compromise appears to have worked satisfactorily heretofore. An incident has now taken place which threatens to destroy the harmony. The principalship of one of the schools, which has been run as a non-sectarian school, became vacant. For the vacancy, Mr. M. J. O'Connor, a lawyer of Windsor and a Catholic, was a candidate, and was elected by a combination of Catholic and Protestant members of the board. The minority claim that this is a breach of the understanding, and a departure from it involving a division into public and separate schools is more than hinted at.

## JOHNSON'S RIDERS LUCKY

### Press Wheelmen's Captain Thinks His Club Has Won the Times Banner.

### STARTED NINE AND ALL SURVIVED

#### A Close Contest for the Times Prize Among the Survivors in the Metropolitan Association's Century.

The Gramercy or Yorkville Wheelmen may not have won The New-York Times banner after all, for facts came to light yesterday which tend to show that the Press Wheelmen had more survivors in the Metropolitan Association's century run on Sunday than any other club. The decision of the Run Committee will not be known for a day or so, however, but judging by what Capt. L. A. Johnson says his club has a clear title to the banner.

The Times banner proved a great incentive for the clubs to enter largely in the run, which was to New-Brunswick and return, but numerous accidents on the road knocked out many calculations. Both the Yorkville and Gramercy Wheelmen entered a larger number of men than did the Press Wheelmen, yet, according to Capt. Johnson, the Press party had good luck, and every one of its starters survived. After the finish, W. C. M. Hotze, Captain of the run, said he thought the contest for the banner lay between the Yorkvilles and the Gramercys, but he did not venture to give a decision. He said that only the Run Committee could determine the winner after counting and comparing the survivors' checks.

Capt. Johnson figures that his team won the banner by a margin of one person. Including himself, there were nine in his party, namely, his wife, who is an enthusiastic bicyclist, and Messrs. Betzner, Ruble, Cronin, Everitt, Donnelly, Holzer, and Greeley. All of these wheelmen are printers by trade. They worked, as usual, on Saturday night, and with little or no sleep started on the long run and finished it in season to begin their work as usual on Sunday night. Capt. Johnson thinks his men established a reputation for grit at any rate.

Little Mrs. Johnson and Miss Ida Brandt finished the run together in far better style than nine-tenths of the men. They easily outrode the pacemakers in the last five miles, and returning through West Forty-second Street, they rode in the front rank.

"Pop" Stahl, the Secretary of the Run Committee, announced yesterday that the official count of the checks might possibly be completed to-day.

### COULTER'S FAST MILE.

#### Grand Bicycle Racing at the Mansfield (Ohio) Track.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 29.—One of the greatest day's sport of the season was seen at the National circuit race meet of the Big Four Cycle Club in this city to-day. Mansfield is the home of Clinton R. Coulter, known as the transcontinental tourist, owing to his having left this city last Summer for a tour by wheel to San Francisco. The culmination of this trip was at Denver, where Coulter entered and competed in the National championships, and thus began his brilliant career as a racing man. Owing to his fall at Steubenville, he did little in the contests, but closed the day with a mile exhibition ride, paced for the first half by a tandem, and prettily picked up for the last half mile by Arthur Gardiner. Coulter's time was 1:55 3-5. This is the fastest time ever made in an exhibition mile.

One of the closest contests of the season was in the half-mile dash, which resulted in a victory for Fred Titus by two inches, Dr. Brown defeating Ziegler for the second position by not over an inch, with Gardiner in fourth position, but two inches ahead of Coulter. The three leaders came into the stretch side by side over fifty yards from home, and it was anybody's race until the tape was crossed.

The mile open contest had as a prize a four-hundred-and-fifty-dollar piano, and twenty-two men started in the two heats. Bald, Gardiner, Callahan, Bliss, Eddy, Cooper, Coulter, Scott, Davidson, and Rigby were those who qualified, and these men faced the starter in the order named from the pole. The pacemakers were Van Herrick and Lund on a tandem. Bliss was quickest away, and was safely on the rear of the tandem before Bald reached there. Callahan secured the second position, Bald, Gardiner, Eddy, Cooper, Coulter, Scott, Rigby, and Davidson following in the order named. At the three-quarters the tandem dropped and the field bunched. Bliss rounded the turn in the lead, with Bald at his side, and Gardiner came wide. Bald could not gain an inch on Bliss, and the two were fighting a great battle when Gardiner passed them, twenty yards from home, winning the contest by a bare half length. Bliss retained his half length lead over Bald.

That sterling handicap rider, Lutie Johnson, took the mile handicap away from Murphy, Rigby, and Kiser, who ran second, third, and fourth. The four men finished almost abreast in a field of sixteen starters, of which number Titus, at 30 yards, and Maddox, Macdonald, and Murphy, at 40 yards, were the back-marked men, and Phillips, at 100 yards, the limit man. The summaries:

One-Mile Open.—Class B.—First Heat—Eleven Starters—Bald won, L. A. Callahan second, Tom Eddy third, Coulter fourth, Davidson fifth. Time—2:29.

Second Heat—Eleven Starters—Gardiner won; Bliss second; Cooper third, Scott fourth, Rigby fifth. Time—2:40 3-5.

Final Heat—Ten Starters—Gardiner won; Bliss second, Bald third, Eddy fourth, Callahan fifth. Time—2:07 4-5.

One-Half Mile, Open, Class B.—Titus won; Brown second, Zeigler third, Gardiner fourth, Coulter fifth. Time—1:06 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—L. C. Johnson (80 yards) won; Murphy (40 yards) second, Rigby (100 yards) third, Kiser (100 yards) fourth. Time—4:38.

### Organizing a New Club.

The cyclists who are working for the reorganization of the New-York County Wheelmen seem to be in a fair way to reap sucess. At their recent meeting in the rooms of the Tilden Club, Eighth Avenue and Twelfth Street, several committees were appointed to carry on the work.

C. E. Rogers was chosen temporary Chairman, Alvert W. Smith Treasurer, and Franklin D. Rowan Secretary. The situation of the club-rooms caused quite a dicussion, and finally Messrs. Reith, Ross, and Prall were appointed a committee to look for suitable quarters. It was decided that the dues should be $1 per month. Whether the club will continue under the old name will be determined at the next meeting. The committee appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws comprises Messrs. Henderson, Nahon, Fickle, McCaffrey, and Prall.

### Trying to Beat Lillie's Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Merton Luxbury started on his long wheeling trip across the continent yesterday. He expects to reach New York in less than fifty-nine days, thereby lowering the record made by T. R. Lillie of Lodi, Cal., in 1893.

### AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Canadian loop of the League of American Wheelmen's National circuit comprises these dates: Aug. 24, Toronto; Aug. 26, Brantford; Aug. 27, Stratford; Aug. 28, London; Aug. 29, Woodstock; Aug. 30, Peterborough; Aug. 31, Montreal. The following programme has been arranged for each meeting: Class B—One-mile open; half-mile, handicap; one-mile, tandem; one-mile, handicap; two-mile, open. Class A—One-mile, novice; quarter-mile, open; one-mile, handicap; one-mile, open. Prizes of unset diamonds will be awarded in all the events except the novice races.

—Several of the Riverside Wheelmen who were at Asbury Park have not shown up at the clubhouse since the National meet, among the number being Tuthill. He was a "chairwarmer" at the club, and his absence is noticeable. Some one has suggested sending a search party to Asbury Park to find him.

—"Kid" Borland of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is the most popular clerk of the course in the metropolitan district. His strong voice and pleasant, yet forcible, manner have won him many friends on the track. He is also a prominent member of the "Fagots," in which he holds a high office.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen won first prize, a clock, in the Pequod Club Cyclers' century run for having the largest number of survivors. They had twenty-five men in at the finish, and the Press Wheelmen had fifteen. The Williamsburg Wheelmen had twenty-one survivors and got second prize.

—The latest addition to the professional ranks is Herbert K. Smith of the Kings County Wheelmen. Smith is a new man at racing, this being his first season on the track, but he has developed a sprint that would do justice to many of the Class B men.

—George Curtis Wright—"Pop" Wright—of the Riversides, has just returned from a trip to North Dakota. He says that for the most part the bicycling out there is done on the prairie trails, and that it is not the worst riding in the world, either.

—"Bert" Hazeltine, the promising rider of the Brooklyn Latin School, is spending his vacation awheel in Maine. He is at Kennebunkport at present.

—Tandem riding is on the increase. There were probably twenty-five of these machines on the cycle path last Sunday.

—"Teddy" Goodwin has gone to Lockport, N. Y., for a rest. He will not race again until late in September.

—The next regular meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen will be held on Friday afternoon at the clubroom.

### YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 29.—Passed East—Steam yachts Embla, John H. Hanan; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Golden Rod, Archibald Watt; Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett; Durgeness, Mrs. Lucy Carnegie; Rival, Francis F. Chrystie; Lorna, M. L. Stowe, and Emeline, Stephen J. Roach.

Passed West—Steam yachts Ruby, A. J. Wise; Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn, and Linta, Walter Luttgen. Schooner yacht Water Witch, David Banks.

Left Here for the Eastward—Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt; schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.; sloop yachts Vigilant, George J. Gould, and Nepenthe, Charles P. Richardson.

Came to Anchor from New-York.—Cutter yacht Wenonah, Gen. Willoughby Weston.

The schooner yacht Gitana, Percival W. Clements, reports that on Friday evening, off Cornfield Light, Long Island Sound, during a heavy southwest squall, she carried away her foretopmast, and is now making repairs at Piepgras's yard.

GREENPORT, N. Y., July 29.—Arrived a Deering's.—Steam yachts Magnolia and Henrietta. At Anchor.—Schooner yachts Madeline, Mr. Dixon, and Telfer, Mr. Barry.

Sailed.—Woodmanee, E. H. Carpenter; steam yachts Kanapaha, the Rev. W. L. More, and Lagonda, Mr. Austin.

At Anchor in Greenport Harbor.—Steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin; sloop yachts Madcap, Mr. Sheridan; Menorca, John Phillips, and Althwrina; cutter Pixie, steam yacht Palos, and schooner yacht Carrie.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 29.—Arrived—Steamers Clifton, C. H. Mallory's estate; Fedalma, F. L. Osgood, and Manitee; schooners Palmera, Mr. Palmer; Dagmar,

# STRIKING TAILORS FIRM

## Their Leaders Look for an Early Victory.

## CONTRACTORS SAY THEY SEE A TRAP

### The Strikers Joined by 900 Lithuanians—A Woman Slightly Injured in a Fight in Brooklyn.

Nine hundred Lithuanians joined the great strike of the tailors of New-York and vicinity yesterday. Both the strikers and the contractors held meetings in this city and expressed a determination to keep up the fight.

In Brooklyn there was some disorder when the strikers met, and a woman received a slight scalp wound.

Walhalla Hall, on Orchard Street, was packed with striking tailors yesterday afternoon, when a mass meeting was held to hear a report from the Arbitration Committee.

Every available inch of standing room was taken up, and crowds of strikers from Brooklyn, Brownsville, and Newark extended far up the street.

Chairman Feigenbaum succeeded in quieting the crowd at 1:30 o'clock. Nathan Reiben then reported in a speech in Hebrew that the Brooklyn union is in fine condition for the strike, and is determined to stand solidly against the contractors until the new agreement is signed. Every mention of a contractor's name was received with hisses.

Meyer Schoenfeld, General Organizer, made a long speech exhorting the strikers to use no violence, but to stand firmly together. He said:

We will surely win this strike. The "bosses" have violated every stipulation of their agreement with us, and we will now make them live up to their bargain, if it takes three months.

The outlook is very favorable for us, and by Wednesday night we will probably have everything settled, for many of the "bosses" have already signed the agreement, and we will make all of them sign it individually. We will not recognize the Contractors' Association, for not more than half the contractors belong to it, and as soon as a contractor signs the new agreement and puts up a bond of $300, we will allow men to go to work for him, but not before. This is the substance of the Arbitration Committee's decision.

A vote was then taken to determine whether the strikers would accept the decision and abide by the result. The vote was unanimously in favor of the committee's decision.

Immediately after the vote was taken, one of the speakers disturbed the meeting with a boisterous complaint that he had not received his wages, and that the Executive Committee should be held responsible for the collection of the wages. The Chairman replied that the Executive Committe would do all in its power to collect back wages due workmen from the contractors.

Other speakers were Benjamin Schweitzer, Henry Woxman, and Abe Harrison.

The meeting did not adjourn until 4 o'clock, and it was followed at once by a meeting of the Woman's Branch of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, under the direction of Lottie Persky, and Mayer Frank.

More than 500 women attended this meeting which was for the purpose of forming a better organization, and making a strong effort to get all non-union working girls into the union.

While the two meetings were in progress in Walhalla Hall, 100 Lithuanians who were called out early in the morning held a meeting in an adjoining building, and passed resolutions of sympathy with the tailors' brotherhood. Several speeches were made commending the action of the tailors' Arbitration Committee, Mayer Frank said:

The contractors did not expect us to strike for two weeks yet. They knew that a strike would take place, because they had violated their agreement, but they filled their shops with work beforehand in order to gain time. But we got ahead of them, and now some of them have been begging the men to go back to work. But the workmen will not go back until they are sure that they will be treated fairly.

A special meeting of the Clothing Contractors' Mutual Protective Association was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at 200 East Broadway to take action in relation to the striking tailors. The meeting was called to order by President A. Green, and over forty new members were added to the membership roll.

After the meeting Secretary B. Witkowski said:

There is no truth in the report that our association does not represent the majority of the contractors. There were over 350 of the principal contractors of New-York and Brooklyn at our meeting to-day, and at the rate they are joining the association, every one of any consequence will belong to it before many days.

Secretary Witowski said the answer of the contractors to the striking tailors is embodied in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at the meeting:

Whereas, Our employes saw fit to leave our shops long before the expiration of the existing contract without any just cause, and upon a call from the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, and

Whereas, The circular sent to us by our employes is only a repetition of the old trap they use to beguile the unwary, and not a copy of the contract that they will demand, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Clothing Contractors' Mutual Protective Association, in special meeting convened, unanimously declare that we will grant to our employes a continuance of the ten-hours' work-day for five days of each week, and a nine-hours' day for the last working day, and regular weekly pay days at the existing scales under such conditions that we shall be in a position to judge who is and who is not entitled to such wages; and it is therefore

Resolved, That we will not continue to exist under the arbitrary laws of the autocratic Walking Delegates, who, in many case, precipitate trouble for personal motives.

Acting Chief Conlin said yesterday that, as a precautionary measure due to the tailors' strike, all policemen entitled to vacations this week had been instructed to remain on duty for the present.

The striking tailors of the Eastern District of Brooklyn were not in the best mood yesterday when they assembled in front of the building at 91 Siegel Street, which is occupied by the Contractors' Protective Association.

The tailors learned that Simon Silverstein, who lives in a house in the rear, had in his employ several non-union men and the strikers went to Silverstein's house to try and induce the non-union men to join them.

A fight resulted and Mrs. Silverstein received a slight scalp wound. The police were notified, and soon dispersed the crowd.

The tailors congregated in different parts of the Eastern District and in Brownsville, but there was no further violence, as the leaders directed the men to be quiet and orderly.

### No Longer Boarders.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

A Boston lady who is passing the Summer in New-Hampshire writes to a friend that the word "boarders" is not allowed in the house where she is staying, "remunerative guests" being the term employed as a substitute by the landlady and her fin-de-siecle daughters. This recalls to mind a washerwoman at Princeton some years ago, who informed one of her patrons that she didn't think she took in washing because she was obliged to—"it was just for pleasure and to pass a bit of the time."

### Sheehan's Execution Stayed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 29.—Chancellor McGill to-day granted a writ of error in the case of Patrick Sheehan, who would otherwise have been hanged on Aug. 8 for the murder of Diedrick H. Yarbs at Bayonne April 7. The application was based on the argument that Judge Lippincott erred in charging the jury that the intent to kill was sufficient.

Sheehan's counsel asserted that he should have added that malice and deliberation were necessary to constitute murder.

The writ acts as a stay until the Court of Errors and Appeals reviews the case, which will probably not be until December.

### A Panic at a Small Fire.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 29.—A fifty-dollar fire caused a panic in the tenement house 411 Jefferson Street, at 2 o'clock this morning. There was no danger, except from the smoke, dense volumes of which rolled through the upper floor.

The tenants rushed out of the building in scant clothing. One man lowered a child to the street with a rope, after which he seized two more and ran down stairs with them. There were still two others, and they were rescued by firemen.

### Hudson County Tax Rate.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 29.—The Hudson County Tax Board this afternoon fixed the county rate at 53 cents on each $100. This is an increase of 5 cents over last year. The State school tax will be 28 cents on $100, an increase of 2 cents. The county budget is $790,229, and the total county tax $617,774.

## THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 29—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, showers in northern, fair in southern portions, warmer, southerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair and warmer Tuesday, probably followed by showers Tuesday night, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness, with showers in the afternoon, southerly winds, becoming westerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers in the late afternoon or evening, slightly warmer, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. VIRGINIA, fair, followed by showers in the northern portion in the afternoon or evening, light southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, scattered thunderstorms, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, showers, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. TENNESSEE, showers, variable winds. ILLINOIS and INDIANA, showers, variable winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, light southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers in southeast, fair in northwest portion, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, cooler, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers, southerly winds. IOWA, fair, cooler, northerly winds. MISSOURI, showers, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. COLORADO, fair, warmer in southern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, cooler in northeast portion, variable winds, becoming westerly.

The pressure has risen in the upper lake region and the Northwest; it has fallen in the lower lake region, the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest. A decided fall in temperature has occurred on the Central Rocky Mountain slope, and a marked rise in Montana. There has been little change in other districts. A depression of considerable intensity has developed in the lower lake region, from which a belt of low pressure extends southwest to Texas. Showers have occurred in the Lower Missouri Valley and the lake regions. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twelve hours: St. Louis, 2.04; Hannibal, 1.72. Increasing cloudiness and showers are indicated for New-England, the Middle States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and thunderstorms in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fair weather will prevail in other sections. Slightly higher temperature in New-England and the Middle States Tuesday will be succeeded by cooler weather, probably Tuesday night.

### An Actress Arrested.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 29.—Miss Minnie Z. Cummings, an actress, was arrested in Elberon, N. J., this afternoon, charged with improperly using the mails. It is alleged that Miss Cummings wrote objectionable matter on a postal card to Godolphin F. Burslem, mailing it to him in care of Dr. H. Colt, 106 Fulton Street, New-York.

She was brought to this city and arraigned before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine, who held her in $2,500 bail. Joseph A. Throckmorton of Red Bank became security for her appearance.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway,** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or LIGHT HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl; reference. 161 East 34th St., N. G.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By an American woman as competent cook in private family to go out by the day; understands all kinds of domestic work; first-class references. H. G., 270 West 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other as waitress; best references; city or country. 584 3d Av., first floor.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; personal reference; lady can be seen. 72 West 50th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and laundress, or housecleaning, by the day; best city references. 215 East 80th St., two flights back. N. C.

COOK.—Thorough in all branches; can take man's place; best reference; all kinds of ices and creams; country preferred. M. G., Box 839 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in small family; city or country; willing and obliging; best city reference. W., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Competent; three years' city reference; city or country. 2,155 5th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK and WAITRESS.—First-class city references; family gone to Europe. 145 West 58th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home or do cleaning; five years' reference from last employer. M. B., 322 West 44th St., fourth bell on the right.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a thoroughly competent Frenchwoman in a small family; country preferred. Mme. Mollinger, 534 East 84th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl, not long in the country, to do light housework or take care of children. 106 1st Av., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework in small family; best references. 133 West 62d St. Kuhlmann.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework or take care of children. D. Herlihy's, 133 West 100th St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as laundress or assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 517 West 131st St., Flanagan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a woman by day or month; no objection to boarding house; city reference. 229 West 27th St., two flights.

### Nurses.

NURSE.—By American nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; no objection to country; best city reference. H. Hanley, 310 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By an English girl; city or country; references. 244 East 35th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of children. 220 East 46th St.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; is first-class; can take a butler's place; country preferred. 134 West 19th St.

### Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY EXperienced masseuse; references. Mrs. Forest, 649 6th Av.

REFINED AMERICAN GENTLEWOMAN IN reduced circumstances will taken any honest position; go as parlormaid; willing to wear caps and be treated as a servant; references. Faith, Box 868 Times, Up Town.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced bookkeeper; satisfactory references furnished. A. X., 152 6th Av.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By competent, reliable young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself useful; willing and obliging; good city references. William, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a French butler, valet, or second man; understands his duties very well; willing and obliging; best city references. Marcelin Eurard, 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly trained English servant; unquestionable city reference. W. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant man; thoroughly competent, as will be seen by his references. G. H., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man; city or country; good references and experience. B., 1,227 Broadway.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an educated German; cavalryman; 29; honest and sober; married; one child; knows perfectly how to take care of horses and how to keep harness and traps in best order; a good four-in-hand driver. Inquire of present employer, Mr. Julius Brandes, at the William Welke Company, 31st St. and 1st Av., or William Linke, at stable, 519 Marshall St., Paterson, N. J.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a middle-aged man; thoroughly understands his business in every branch; is civil, willing, and obliging; just disengaged; has excellent reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. P. C., Box 855 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Useful single man; understands thoroughly fine horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; vegetable garden, lawn; absolutely sober, reliable, trustworthy; best city references. Willing, Box 140 Times.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; six years' first-class reference. J. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; long experienced in the care of horses; first-class driver; sober and reliable; city or country. Coachman, 406 West 31st St., store.

## THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

### An Exchange.

From The Detroit Free Press.

On a Michigan Avenue car a day or two ago, two men, each of whom had an umbrella in his hand, sat side by side. After a few minutes one of them said:

"If I'm not mistaken I once owned that umbrella you are carrying."

"I was thinking the same about yours," was the reply.

"If my memory serves me right, I left that umbrella in an office on Griswold Street, about a year ago."

"Don't doubt it in the least. Just about a year ago I was in an office on Griswold Street and it began to rain. This umbrella stood there in a corner, and after a little manoeuvring I managed to steal it. A week previous to that I was making some purchases in a store on Woodward Avenue. When I started to go out I found that some one had stolen my umbrella. I think you are the man."

"I know I am," replied the other. "Yes, I was in a store on Woodward Avenue about a year ago. It was raining, and I had no umbrella. I saw you stand yours up against the counter and walk away, and I gobbled it. Shall we exchange or let things go as they are?"

"I'm satisfied."

"So'm I."

"Then we will continue to believe that honesty is the best policy. I get out here—good afternoon."

"Same to you, and integrity is the road to success."

### Secret of Success.

From The Chicago Great Divide.

Second Lover of Nature—Who's dot feller surrounded by de crowd of admirin' females?

Second Lover of Nature—Dat's Prof. Skihighski, de great pianist.

First Lover of Nature—But I thought he was driv out of town last week for his poor performin'.

Second Lover of Nature—He was, but he played a return engagement in a long wig.

### A Harmonious Couple.

From Judge.

Mrs. Perkins (calmly reminiscent)—Jonathan, we've bin married forty years next Tuesday, an' never had a cross word yit.

Mr. Perkins—I know it. I've stood yer jawin' purty well.

Mrs. Perkins—Jonathan Perkins, you're a mean, hateful, deceitful old thing, an' I wouldn't marry you agin for love ner money!

### A Chance Meeting.

From The Newark Town Talk.

Hiflier (unexpectedly meeting Miss De Fash at Pumpkinsville, L. I.)—Why, is that you, Miss De Fash? I thought you said you were going to spend the Summer at Newport?

Miss De Fash—Can that be you, Mr. Hiflier? You told me you were going to travel in Europe.

### Filled the Bill.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Yes," remarked the guest, "that dinner did fill the bill."

"Glad to hear it," said the hotel keeper.

"It surely did fill the bill. I only wish it had the same effect on me."

This time the Boniface spake not.

### A Vacation Memory.

From The Chicago Record.

"Wilks is a most absurd somnambulist."

"What's he done now?"

"He's just back from the lakes, you know, and last night he sat down in the bathtub and bailed it out until he flooded the whole floor."

### A Paraphrase.

From The Boston Transcript.

Teacher—The word "ubiquitous" means "everywhere." Please illustrate. Mr. Blank seems to be in all places. Therefore you would say—

Pupil—Mr. Blank is all over the lot.

### The Good Thing Done.

From The New-York Weekly.

Philosopher—You have devoted your whole life to the cause of labor, I understand. Now, just tell me of one good thing you have accomplished.

Agitator—Well, I've made a good living.

### He Knew.

From The Washington Star.

"William," said Mrs. Cumrox, "what place do you enjoy going to most when you are away for the Summer?"

And, without a moment's hesitation, the old gentleman placidly replied, "Home."

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; experienced in care of horses, harness, and carriages; good milker; not afraid of work. J. H., 167 East 35th St.

### Miscellaneous.

BOY, JUST LEFT SCHOOL, WANTS PLACE in wholesale house or office work; quick and accurate at figures; teacher's references. W. B., 240 East 87th St.

KITCHENMAN.—As kitchenman; good references; colored. E., 152 6th Av.

MAN AND WIFE, HANDY AROUND GENTLEman's place; horses and carriages; wife to do general housework; city or country; or would look after residence; reference. Thomas Pook, 1,410½ Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PORTER, &c.—By a strong man, 22, as porter or assistant shipping clerk in wholesale dry goods house. Johnson, 232 East 26th St.

STABLEMAN.—Ten years' experience; married; aged 30. Joe Berger, 42 Washington St.

## Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—In the office of a dry goods importing and commission house, a competent ledger man; must have had experience in same line. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, and references, B., Box 130 Times.

WANTED—By a wholesale importing and commission dry goods house, a young man of about 17 years of age to work in stock. Apply, by letter, in own handwriting, giving age, &c., S., Box 123 Times.

WANTED—Young man, 19 or 20 years of age, as office assistant; must be good writer and figurer. Apply, by letter, stating age, references, and experience, O. A., Box 121 Times.

## Instruction—City Schools.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

**Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A WELL-KNOWN PREparatory school for boys will receive into his family two desirable boys for the next school year; these are the only boys received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

**THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARdner's Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

## Instruction—Country Schools.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 50th year; healthful, beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address

THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY, ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY, SARATOGA Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325. CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

MISS C. E. MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

**THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,**
**Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.**
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

## Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A Steam Tug.—Office of Supervisor of Harbor of New-York, Room A8, 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, July 18th, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for construction of a steel steam tug, 90 feet long, 20 feet beam, and about 8 feet draught, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 19th, 1895, at which time they will be publicly opened. All information furnished on application. DANIEL DELEHANTY, Lieutenant Commander U. S. Navy, Supervisor.


Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

**Sharon Springs, N. Y.**
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

**THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,**
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

**DUTCHER HOUSE**
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
**MANHATTAN HOTEL.**

**ORIENTAL HOTEL.**
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

**"THE EDGEMERE."**
Unbounded success of the new and fashionable Summer resort opened this season at Edgemere, L. I., between Arverne and Wave Crest, sixteen miles from New-York. Patronized by the best people. Guests charmed with its refined and abundant hospitality. Surf and still water bathing in perfection; fifty private baths. Boating, fishing—everything that makes seaside life delightful, socially and otherwise. Open till October. For circular address
A. E. DICK, Edgemere, Long Island.

**ARGYLE HOTEL,**
**Babylon, L. I.**
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY; 36 miles from New-York; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, good fishing; fine drives; MUSIC THREE TIMES DAILY; first-class attendance; unexcelled table; moderate prices. OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st. E. H. ROGERS, Jr.

**LONG BEACH**
On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.
Address or telegraph.
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY.
**HOTEL ARVERNE,**
**ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,**
LONG ISLAND.
R. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

**Summer Homes on Long Island.**
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 960, and 1,318 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

**HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.**
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

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Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

**ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.**

**8:33 A. M.** Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

**6:25 P. M.** Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:18 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:00 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—W.M.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

**9:40 A. M.** Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Locn Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

**6:25 P. M.** Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

**6 P. M.** TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6-P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

**FOR FULTON CHAIN.**
**7:00 P.M.** FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station for Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
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SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

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**Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,**
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop.,
Adirondack, N. Y.

**WAYSIDE INN**
AND COTTAGES,
Lake Luzerne, gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
WARREN C. WAY.
Open from June until October.
Address E. C. KING, Manager.
Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y., until June 15.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
**THE MANSION HOUSE,**
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

**GLEN LAKE HOUSE,**
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

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Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE,
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

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**THE ANTLERS,**
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.,
a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable.
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Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free 'bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

**HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,**
Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

**MOHICAN HO

# TO HOLD THE CAPTAINS

## In the Excise Fight to Win, Mr. Roosevelt Says.

### SATISFIED WITH THE SUNDAY WORK

**Part Taken by City Vigilance League in Enforcing the Law—What Some of Its Members Say of the Result.**

The Police Board is "going up higher" in its determination to fix the responsibility in the department for whatever failure still exists in the enforcement of the Sunday excise law. The Captains are now to suffer directly for laxity on the part of their force. President Roosevelt said yesterday:

"The breaking of a Captain would most assuredly be a very salutary object lesson for the department. The first time we find a Captain guilty we will fine him. For the second offense we will break him. It is high time everybody understood that we are in this fight to stick and to win, and that we will adopt the most vigorous means to accomplish our purpose. We will enforce the law, and we will close the saloons. The Magistrates will very greatly aid us by imposing summary punishment on violators of the Sunday excise law."

President Roosevelt said he was satisfied that last Sunday was a little drier than any previous Sunday. "All the information we have from any responsible source and from any man willing to give his name," he said, "is to the effect that the saloons were a little tighter yesterday than before. I cannot say that the saloons all over the city were uniformly tighter. There may have been one little group, here and there, that were not quite so tight, but, averaging it up, it was the dryest Sunday yet.

"There are two or three precincts where I am not yet satisfied with the conditions, but even there I believe there has been a comparative improvement. In one precinct—which one I will not mention—we will make an investigation. To give the locality would put the Captain on his guard. We will find out if he is guilty of negligence.

"We would probably never be able to absolutely prevent crime in New-York. So we would probably never be able to close, absolutely, every saloon in New-York, where there are so many always ready to attempt to evade the law. But I think it may be safely and confidently said we will reduce the violations of the Sunday excise law to the minimum."

"Will the police adopt the citizen spy system to any extent?" was asked.

"Wherever necessary, in whatever localities we find trouble in securing evidence through the regular police channels.

"The City Vigilance League is working earnestly in co-operation with us, and it will be of great service to the board in enabling it to fix responsibility and enforce the law. The league has sent a report saying that in one precinct the law was better enforced on Sunday last than before.

"One of the newspapers published this morning that one of its reporters had got into a dozen saloons where he was not known. To-day that reporter acknowledged to me that he had been misquoted. He told me that he was well known in every one of those saloons. If any saloon keepers let themselves be misled and open, the only effect will be that sooner or later we will get them."

It was said at Headquarters yesterday that several Captains were to be placed on trial in the near future on charges of neglect of duty in connection with the enforcement of the excise law.

Commissioner Parker said he believed it to be true that some patrolmen were not sustaining the board. "If we catch them we will surely break them," was his warning.

Augustus W. Abbott, General Secretary of the City Vigilance League, went on a two weeks' vacation yesterday morning to Asbury Park, where it is always "dry" on Sunday. Before his departure he said he was satisfied the excise law was better enforced day before yesterday in New-York than at any time previously. On the way to the train he left at Police Headquarters a list of the places the members of the league found open Sunday. Commissioner Andrews took charge of the list. He declined to give out the locations of the saloons, or their aggregate number, but he said the number was less than that submitted by the league on the last previous Sunday.

The City Vigilance League had several hundred of its members out on Sunday, looking for violators of the excise law. The league was active in every part of the city, including the annexed district.

While Secretary Abbott is at Asbury Park the district leaders of the league will all send their reports to him there, so that he will still be in charge of the league's campaign against Sunday liquor selling.

Charles A. B. Pratt of the Executive Committee of the league said last night:

"In the absence of Secretary Abbott there is no one in the city who can say to what extent our organization covered the field on Sunday. I can say, however, that our members were out in every Assembly district. We are actively and earnestly co-operating with the Police Board in its splendid work, and we will watch the saloons and will publicly agitate in favor of the rigid enforcement of the law.

"I was around one part of the city for an hour on Sunday, and from my personal observation I should say the excise law was very well enforced, probably better than on any previous Sunday."

The only friend or acquaintance President Roosevelt has among the liquor dealers is Peter McGirr, who keeps a saloon on East Thirty-fourth Street, at the Long Island Railroad Ferry. The police gathered McGirr in on Sunday for violation of the excise law. He was caught by Policeman Keely of the Central Office squad.

McGirr was formerly a hackman, and frequently drove Mr. Roosevelt. When Mr. Roosevelt learned yesterday of the trouble that had overtaken McGirr, he laughed and said: "This shows that I have no influence, as Mr. Lincoln said, with this administration. When the crusade began, McGirr came and asked me what he should do. 'Shut up on Sunday,' I said. He didn't take my advice, and he must bear the consequences."

### TOO MUCH FORCE, MAGISTRATE SAYS

**Some Pertinent Questions Discussed in the Morrisania Court.**

Samuel Wells, a saloon keeper at 507 West Forty-third Street, his brother, Robert, and five men found in his place Sunday were held in $500 bail each yesterday at Yorkville Court on the charge of assaulting Special Detectives Fox and Lewis. The two got into the saloon, but were set upon and Fox was compelled to draw his pistol and keep the crowd at bay, while Lewis rang up the patrol and a squad of reserves.

Policeman George Sennell of the Morrisania Squad appeared before Magistrate Crane, in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning against Charles Pfister, a bartender, employed in Henry Schrader's saloon and restaurant, at 2,687 Third Avenue, whom he charged with assault. When the case was heard, Pfister made a counter-charge of assault against the policeman, which caused him to be severely censured.

Sennell said that while doing excise duty in citizens' clothes Sunday afternoon at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Third Avenue he saw a number of men going in and out of Schrader's side door. After waiting to be sure that business was going on in the place, he said, he walked over and entered the storm door, and found Pfister on guard at the inner door.

"When I asked him if he was doing any business," said Sennell, "he said no, and tried to push me out. I would not be pushed, and made a step forward. When he grabbed me and in the scuffle threw me. Then I arrested him, and he fought me all the way to the station."

"I was standing in the door," Pfister said, "when this policeman came over and asked me if I was doing any business, and I said no. Then he tried to push the door open, and when I would not let him he grabbed me by the throat and said, 'I'll break every bone in your body if you don't let me in.' Then he threw me down and dragged me to the station house. He would not even let me put on my coat."

On being questioned, Pfister further said that Schrader was out of town on Sunday and that he had given orders that the saloon should be kept closed all day, which had been done.

Sennell denied the charge in every particular and repeated his statement that he had not touched the door and that Pfister, knowing that he was a policemen, assaulted him without any provocation.

John Stark, who has a barber's shop opposite Schrader's saloon, was called by Pfister and testified that he heard the noise, and, on going to the window, saw Sennell taking Pfister along the avenue. The prisoner, he said, was in his shirt sleeves and was protesting against his arrest. When Sennell protested again that the saloon was open, Magistrate Crane asked: "Is there any law to prevent a man opening his saloon on Sunday?"

"If the door is open, your Honor, I can enter," Sennell answered.

"Does the law prevent him from opening his door?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, sir."

"Very well," answered Magistrate Crane; "it is simply an outrage for an officer to force his way into any place, whether a saloon or a private residence. A citizen has a right to keep open if he does not sell or expose for sale. And the question is, was there liquor exposed for sale? I do not question that you are conscientious in the discharge of your duty, but you are trying to do too much. Do you question this man's right to stand there? You have no right to try to force an entrance. Now, take my advice, and hereafter, when a man tells you that his place is closed, go away at once, and do not use force. You may have been sincere, but you have overstepped the mark. The prisoner is discharged."

"One minute," shouted State Senator Guy. "Your Honor, in the name of Charles Pfister I ask you to make a charge of unwarranted and atrocious assault against this officer. I propose to bring this matter to a test, and I shall prefer charges against him at Police Headquarters. For the last three months we, in this district, have been living in a reign of terror. The police have been diverted from the performance of their duty by prospects of personal preferment, and burglaries and crimes of almost every kind have been going on right under their very noses, while they were sneaking around, peeping in back doors, trying to see if a citizen drinks a glass of lager. Things have come to such a pass under this new police administration that we have had to band ourselves together for self-protection. We, as citizens of the north side, propose to put this law to a test and see whether we have rights or not."

The case was put off until afternoon, when Police Captain Creeden of the Morrisania Station appeared in Policeman Sennell's behalf.

The Captain said that as he understood the case Pfister had interfered with Sennell in the discharge of his duty, and that the arrest was justifiable.

Magistrate Crane thought differently, and said that Sennell had not only gone beyond his right as a policeman, but had violated the law.

Senator Guy interrupted and said that his object in pressing the charge was to determine in fairness to the people just what the rights of a policeman are.

Capt. Creeden said: "Sennell was doing his duty."

"It was not his duty," said Magistrate Crane, "to try to force an entrance."

"But the door was open," remonstrated Capt. Creeden.

"He has a right to keep it open."

"But people were going in."

"They have a right to go in, if they are not stopped by the proprietor."

"Well," said Capt. Creeden, "in ordering my men to close the saloons, I was merely carrying out the instructions of my superiors."

"I don't doubt you," said the Magistrate. "You were right, but no man has a right to force his way into a house, unless he has a warrant or he knows that a felony has been committed."

"That may be," Capt. Creeden admitted, finally, "but as long as I am to act under my present orders this is liable to be repeated."

"Look here, your Honor," broke in Senator Guy, "this man threatens to repeat this next Sunday."

"I said that this is liable to occur next Sunday if my men have the same order to close the saloons and keep them closed."

"I advise you to order your men to confine themselves to legal methods of getting evidence," said Magistrate Crane, "and not to use force."

"I will instruct my men as I am ordered by my superiors, and not by the orders of any one else," replied the Captain.

"Very well. If any of your men use force again I will entertain complaints against them," said Magistrate Crane.

"As for this case, in view of the fact that I have discharged the prisoner and reprimanded the policeman, I will not take a complaint against him, but I advise Pfister to go to Police Headquarters."

"That is the proper course," said Capt. Creeden, "for the case will be tried on its merits."

### WOULD NOT REOPEN THE HEARING

**Excise Board May, However, Be Obliged to Rehear Connair's Case.**

William Connair, who has a place on Third Avenue that the Excise Commissioners refuse to license, is trying to force the board, through the courts, to take favorable action.

On the testimony of agents of the Parkhurst society and others, the Excise Board declined to renew Connair's license. Through his attorneys, Hoffman & Hoffman, Connair got from Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, an order directing the Commissioners to grant the applicant a rehearing.

Connair's counsel yesterday reported to Judge Bischoff that the order for a rehearing had been presented to the board, but the members had declined to reconsider their decision. Connair, in an affidavit, declared that when Commissioner Murray was informed of the decision of the Court, he stated that under no circumstances would he sanction the granting of a license to any of the east-side hotels, and that the Bellwood was as bad now as it ever had been.

Julius M. Mayer, the counsel for the board, contended that the Commissioners were justified in the step they took.

Judge Bischoff made an order requiring the Excise Board to rehear the application for the license. He said he had expressly avoided granting a mandamus; but, if the board did not soon grant a rehearing, he would be compelled to issue the mandamus to compel it to do so.

Arthur F. Dennett appeared before the Excise Board yesterday afternoon, and said that on the advice of Lawyer Moss he wished to withdraw the complaint against the Compton House, because the evidence was of the same character as that in the case against the Bellwood Hotel, in which Judge Bischoff reversed the decision of the Board of Excise. His request was granted by the Excise Board.

### JULIUS HARBURGER ON LIBERTY.

**Delicatessen Shops Are the Heart of the People, He Says.**

It was announced that a mass meeting of the delicatessen dealers of this city would be held in Terrace Garden last night to protest against the stringent manner in which the Police Commissioners were enforcing the Sunday excise law, and with particular reference to the fact that under the present dispensation delicatessen stores must be closed after 10 A. M. on Sunday.

There were just seven persons in the big hall at 8 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting. Forty minutes later, at which time the meeting was opened, the attendance had increased to fifty-five, and at no time during the forty-five minutes which were consumed in "protesting" were there more than seventy-six persons present.

Only two speeches were made—one by Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, and the other by Carl Hauser, the latter speaking in German. The protest was in the mildest possible description, and the attendance would indicate that the delicatessen dealers are not greatly interested in Sunday closing.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Delicatessen Dealers' Association of the City and County of New-York, an organization with 200 or more members, of which Albert Peiser is President. Mr. Peiser opened the meeting by saying:

"All of us are American citizens, and heard and seen and are proud of our prerogatives. We have fought for them, and have earned them, but Mr. Roosevelt has already forbidden us to sell cooked meat on Sunday, but the law does not say so. If Mr. Roosevelt sends me an order for a lay-out on Saturday, I can send it to him on Sunday by my waiter, but the poor man who wants a luncheon on Sunday, ten cents' worth of wiener wurst or bologna, must not have it."

Mr. Peiser's eloquence failed him at this point, and, with a wave of his hand, he abruptly introduced Mr. Harburger, who sighed audibly as he looked at the long row of empty benches.

Mr. Harburger told his fifty-five auditors that the issue that presents itself to-day is one of the greatest importance. A delicatessen dealer in the third row at this point asked his companion to go downstairs with him and have a drink. They went, and the Excise Commissioner looked even more troubled. He launched into a dissertation upon the liberty of colonial days, with the result that three more of the audience stole away. Desperate measures were necessary to prevent the entire audience seeking the garden below, so Mr. Harburger appealed to their patriotism.

"The men who are in this room," he said, "are Americans teeming with pride and love for their country, and, with the expectation that they can show to the outside world, especially to the European forms of government, that this is truly a land of liberty. Unfortunately, under Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation of the law, we cannot tell Europe that this is a land of liberty.

"The delicatessen stores are a necessity of the people; they are the heart of the people; they are the existence of the people. The delicatessen store, under the order of the President of the Police Board, is closed at 10 o'clock on Sunday, and the worker in the sweat shop, when he goes to get his 10 cents' worth of meat, or cheese, or bologna, finds the store closed.

"The President of the Police Board says we must make this Sunday closing question an issue of the next campaign. To that we send back the answer: Is this deprivation of the worker of his 10 cents' worth of meat on Sunday liberty? Is it freedom? Is it independence in the greatest city in the United States? It is in the closing days of the nineteenth century that the people of the City of New-York have to organize to secure independence and freedom and liberty. We protest against any measures that are as drastic as those promulgated by the Police Board of the City of New-York.

"I am a firm believer in the reform movement as enunciated by the political organization to which I have the honor to belong, but I regret that the reform movement should have culminated in depriving the citizens of this great city of that greatest of all rights—personal liberty. I give Mr. Roosevelt credit for his opinion and his honesty, but he must understand that the people demand that liberalism must be the gauge of battle at the next election."

The meeting closed after hearing the address of Carl Hauser.

### FOUND THE MEN IN A CLOSET.

**Their Presence Was Made Known by Just a Little Sneeze.**

Policeman Waltzfelder of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station took Bartholomew McDonough, bartender for his brother, John McDonough, at 516 Tenth Avenue, before Magistrate Deuel at Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with violating the excise law.

Waltzfelder was passing the place Sunday afternoon when he heard the bell of the cash register ringing. He went to the side door, which was opened for him by a young man. The door to the saloon was still locked. The policeman stepped into a small room. The bartender heard him, and shouted: "Don't you dare force your way in here. I am here all alone cleaning up, and I won't have any one in the place on Sunday."

Waltzfelder made no reply, but jumped on a small table and climbed over the partition into another room, thence over still another partition and into the barroom.

McDonough was standing behind the bar with his apron on. There were no glasses on the bar, but it was wet.

"What the mischief are you doing here?" shouted the bartender. "I told you there was no one in the place."

Just at that moment the policeman heard a slight sneeze coming from a little closet in the rear end of the saloon. He ran to this, opened the door, and found ten men crowded into a space that would have been tight quarters for five.

He ordered all the men out of the place and arrested the bartender. In court McDonough said he did not know what the men were doing in the closet, and that he was as much surprised as the policeman to see them there. He was held for trial.

### MONEY PUT IN HIS HELMET.

**The Bill Has Been Turned into the Police Pension Fund.**

The Police Board met yesterday and soon went into executive session and discussed the Sunday closing subject. The Commissioners received word that Hugh Slevin, who keeps a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, had kept his place closed Sunday, and had promised to do so in the future on Sundays.

Jacob H. Nostrum wrote to the board, complaining that a certain saloon in Capt. Thompson's precinct was open Sundays. He also wanted to know how a saloon could be effectually closed.

"I suppose the best way is to lock it up so that no one can get in," remarked Commissioner Grant.

The complaint was referred to Capt. Thompson for report.

A curious case came up before the board in a report made by Capt. Thompson of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. He forwarded a two dollar bill which came into the possession of Policeman James J. Murray of his command under peculiar circumstances. Murray on July 22 arrested a carpenter for erecting a news stand without a permit at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue. The same night Andrew Schraeder of 3,286 Eighth Avenue, the owner of the stand, and another man approached the policeman on his beat and had a conversation with him about the stand.

The policeman had taken off his helmet while talking and held it in his hand. When the man went away he found a two dollar bill rolled up in a ball in the helmet. The policeman believes that the money was intended as a bribe. Schraeder denies that he dropped the bill in Murray's helmet, and the latter thinks it must have been the man with Schraeder, who is a stranger. The two-dollar bill was turned into the Pension Fund.

### THE CITY NEVER WAS SO DRY.

**This Is What Acting Chief Conlin Says of Last Sunday.**

Acting Chief Conlin said Sunday last was "dryer" than any previous Sunday. The police made 146 excise arrests, sixteen more than on Sunday, July 21. In Acting Inspector Cortright's district, on the east side, forty-eight arrests were made. Sixty-one were made in Acting Inspector Brooks's district, on the west side, and twenty in Acting Inspector McCullagh's district. Of the twenty arrests made by McCullagh's men, twelve were in Westchester. From midnight Saturday until 6 o'clock Sunday morning twelve arrests were made.

Acting Chief Conlin spent all day Sunday and Sunday night touring the city. He went through every precinct on the east and west sides to see how things were going on and how the police were doing their duty. This is what he had to say:

"I am very well pleased with the way the law was observed. The city never was so dry. Of course, there were a few isolated spots where the law was violated, but the police did their best to prevent it. On the whole, the police performed their duty well, and they certainly made every effort to have the law strictly enforced."

As to the saloons opening during the hour between midnight and 1 o'clock Monday morning, Acting Chief Conlin said that they had a perfect right to be open and sell beer and liquor within the hour.

### LIGHT KEEPER SOLD BEER, HE SAYS

**Policeman Pretended to Look at Some Boats and Got a Drink.**

The first case in the Morrisania Court yesterday was that of Arthur Nicolls, keeper of the Pelham Bay Light, a small beacon on a dangerous rock in the middle of the bay, near City Island.

Nicolls lives in a cottage on the shore opposite the light and keeps a small boat-house. Shortly after noon Sunday Policeman Widder went to Nicolls's boathouse and after looking at the boats asked for a drink.

"Do you want a sandwich?" asked Nicolls.

"No; only a drink," Widder answered, and mopped his brow.

"You look hot," Nicolls observed, and hastened away, returning presently with a bottle of brown liquid, saying, "Here is some weissbeer for you."

Widder drank the liquid and then astonished Nicolls by saying, "I am an officer and you are my prisoner."

When arraigned before Magistrate Crane, Nicolls declared that it was only weissbeer. Policeman Widder swore that it was lager beer.

"Well, Judge, I gave it to him, he was so hot."

"He did not, your Honor," said Widder. "I bought it and it cost me 15 cents."

"Well, Judge," Nicolls pretested, "I have only a few boats and I expected my license every day."

"I can't help that," answered Magistrate Crane. "You violated the law, and I will hold you in $100 bail for trial."

### Dennis, Not Mrs. Healey, Arrested.

In telling of the enforcement of the excise law in the Fourth Precinct Sunday The New-York Times said yesterday:

At Oak and Catharine Streets the wife of Dennis Healey, who last Sunday was arrested for violating the excise law and assaulting a policeman, admitted patrons until a fixed police post was established outside the store.

Dennis Healey objects to this because, to some it may read as though his wife had been arrested, while it was he who was taken into custody. Mr. Healey ads that the police statement that he at any time violated the excise lay is untrue.

### License to Madison Square Garden.

The Excise Board yesterday signed the renewal of the Madison Square Garden restaurant license to sell liquor. Julius Meyer, the new counsel to the board, to whom the question of the legality of granting an excise license to a place where sparring exhibitions were sometimes held, reported that there was nothing in the way of granting a renewal.

### *OBITUARY RECORD.*

**Mrs. Eliza Jane Hegeman.**

Mrs. Eliza Jane Hegeman died at Chauncey M. Depew's Summer residence, at Dobbs Ferry, early Sunday morning, at the age of seventy-two years.

Mrs. Hegeman was the widow of William Hegeman, one of the most prominent druggists in the city for many years. She was the daughter of Judge George Washington Niven, and grand-daughter of Judge Robert Johnston, and was related to the Wallace and the Ogden families. Her son, J. Niven Hegeman, is the only surviving member of the Hegeman and Niven families.

Mrs. Hegeman's daughter, the wife of Chauncey M. Depew, died about a year and a half ago. Until a few years ago Mrs. Hegeman was a very active woman. In her active days she was prominent in the management of many charities in this city, and took a particular interest in the Hahnemann Hospital.

**Nathan M. Belden.**

Nathan M. Belden, one of the most prominent citizens of Fairfield County, Conn., died suddenly of apoplexy Sunday night at his residence in Wilton. He was graduated from Trinity College with honors, served as one of its Faculty and Fellows for several years, and was afterward engaged in the work of education in Orange, N. J.; White Plains, N. Y., and Andover, Mass. He served several terms as State Prison Inspector, County Commissioner, and Assessor. He was for many years the senior warden of St. Matthew's Church, in Wilton. He married Miss Jennie Stocking, sister of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. W. Stocking of East Orange. He leaves two sons, the elder now rector of St. George's Church, Astoria, N. Y., and the younger a resident of Danbury, Conn.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

—Lewis Pattberg of the picture-frame manufacturing firm of L. Pattberg & Son died at his home, 64 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City Heights, Sunday night, from cancer of the stomach. He was born in Darmsiadt, Germany, in 1851. He served in the Twentieth New-Jersey Volunteers, and was discharged for disability from wounds received in battle in 1863. He leaves a wife, three sons, and three daughters.

—Leopold Neumann died at his residence in Orange yesterday. He was a broker at 33 Broad Street, this city, having been in business here for eight years. He was born in Berlin in 1825, came to this country when eleven years old, and lived in New-York until his removal to Orange, fourteen years ago. A widow and three children survive him.

—Henry J. Mandeville of Jersey City died yesterday at his home, 26 Belmont Avenue, from old age and general debility. He was born in 1810. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in early life, but retired from business twenty years ago. He leaves a son and two daughters.

—Lucretia Mumford Perry, widow of Nathaniel Hazard Perry of the United States Navy, died at New-London, Conn., yesterday, aged eighty-six. Her son, Gen. Alexander J. Perry, and her grandson, John A. Perry, were with her at her death.

### Death of Dr. A. A. Miner's Widow.

From The Boston Herald, July 28.

Mrs. Maria S. P. Miner, widow of the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, died at the family residence, 528 Columbus Avenue, at 4:30 yesterday morning, of general debility, following the great shock occasioned by the sudden death of her husband about six weeks ago. She was tenderly cared for in her bereavement and illness by her sister, Mrs. Louise Swasy, and her nieces, Miss Field and Miss Leona Field, but her health has been so delicate for some time that death was not unexpected.

Mrs. Miner, whose maiden name was Perley, was a native of Lempster, N. H., and was married to the late Dr. Miner sixty years ago. They had no children. She was a wise helper to her husband in his work, and kept in touch with the parish by receiving all who wished to call upon her each Monday afternoon and evening, and this custom was kept up for forty-five years. She called on each family in the parish on an average twice a year, and some of them much oftener. She was a teacher in the Sunday school all through this lengthy period, a dispenser of the charities of the church, and was an active member of the Ladies' Charitable Society of the Second Universalist Church, though she would never consent to be its President. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

### Boston's Richest Men.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The late Benjamin P. Cheney was counted the second richest man in Boston. First stands J. Montgomery Sears, and in the third place will come the estate of Frederick L. Ames. John M. Forbes, now getting far along in years, is supposed to be possessed of the fourth largest individual accumulation of property in the city. More than that of any of the others has his property come from the commerce over the seas which laid the foundation of Boston's wealth, and in which the first of the city's merchant princes, like Peter Faneuil, were all engaged.

### A Boston Welcome Home.

From The Boston Herald.

The Bostons will return here on Tuesday, with the comforting knowledge that, during their absence, they now and then encountered a sleepy nine from whom they contrived to win a game.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The tidy, cool and comfortable cotton negligee shirt as a summer fashion for men—old or young—has come to stay. Never sold so many nor had such pretty patterns.

$1.50, $2, $2.50.

Breezy scarfs of China silk to go with them—three for 50 cents.

Jersey bathing suits—two piece, fast colors, plain or fancy $2.50, $3.75, or more.

Everything a man or boy needs to wear at home or on vacation, with trunk or bag to put it in. You've only to write if away from New-York.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.



FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TAKE A HASTY GLANCE THROUGH OUR OAK SIDEBOARDS.

THIS A MODEST LITTLE PIECE, SLIM-LEGGED AS A SIDE-TABLE; HAND-CARVED—WITH SHELLS AND RIBBON LOOPS. HERE A GROUP OF COLONIAL WORTHIES WITH PROJECTING CUPBOARD DOORS AND DRAWER FRONTS—JUST THE ANTIQUE SIMPLICITY THAT THE COUNTRY HOUSE WANTS. NEAR BY ARE THE DARK SIDEBOARDS OF OLD FLANDERS WITH THEIR RICH BOLD CARVINGS AND EXQUISITE CHINA CABINETS. YONDER IS A MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN OF ENGLISH RENAISSANCE CARVING.

NOT A PIECE THAT DOES NOT STAND FOR QUALITY—AND HIGH ART.
NO WONDER SO MANY PEOPLE

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.


# MANY CLUES, NO RESULTS

## Not One of the Men Who Garroted Dr. Drury Yet Arrested.

### HOW THEY GOT KEYS TO THE HOUSE

**Another Physician Was Called to Attend a Mythical Person from the Same Saloon that Dr. Drury Was.**

Police Inspector John Mackellar of Brooklyn and his staff of detectives have been busily at work trying to find the two men who lured Dr. George Drury of 115 Johnson Street into the unoccupied house at 67 Nevins Street, Saturday afternoon, and robbed him of his jewelry and money. Although a dozen clues have been worked upon, yet the police have not succeeded as yet in making an arrest.

Dr. Drury called at Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday and had a long consultation with Inspector Mackellar, but what it was about the police refused to explain.

Inspector Mackellar said last night that there are new developments in the case, but he would not tell particulars. There was great activity among the detectives last night, and Inspector Mackellar and Capt. Campbell were in consultation until a late hour.

Detective Sergt. Reynolds succeeded in getting Dr. Drury's gold watch in Simpson's pawn shop on the Bowery yesterday morning. It was pawned about 7 o'clock Saturday night. The only information given about the man who pawned it is that he was tall.

This coincides with the description of the man whom Dr. Drury said let him into the Nevins Street house. He was about 6 feet in height.

The police informed a reporter for The New-York Times last night that the detectives had succeeded in recovering Dr. Drury's diamond pin and diamond ring. The reporter's informant said: "Inspector Mackellar has all the jewelry that was stolen."

When Inspector Mackellar was asked about it, he became very mysterious and said that he would like to know who gave out the information. He would neither deny nor affirm the statement that he had recovered all of the stolen property.

"The tall man" got the key to the Nevins Street house from the owner, Samuel Freehof of 482 Fulton Street. It is told Mr. Freehof that he liked the house, but wanted his wife to see it. The man said that his name was Scofield. He said also that he was employed by W. & J. Sloane, the carpet dealers of this city, but at the office of this firm they said that they had no such described person in their employ.

Since Dr. Drury's rough experience was published, the police have ascertained that the same kind of robbery had been tried unsuccessfully before. They have learned that another physician, a few weeks ago, was called up on the telephone, asked to call at a house in Tillary Street, as a woman in delicate health wanted two teeth extracted. The doctor did not pay any attention to this call, as he is not a dentist.

Hearing of the Dr. Drury case, he visited the house where he was asked to call, and upon investigation, ascertained that the person he was asked to call for was not known.

The police investigated, and learned that the physician was called up from the same place as Dr. Drury was Saturday afternoon, the saloon at Fourth and Atlantic avenues.

An attempt to swindle a doctor was made ten days ago. Two men called upon Dr. James L. Watt of 101 Second Place. They coincide with the description of the two men who robbed Dr. Drury. They asked Dr. Watt to become the financial manager of the Mutual Union Association of Rochester, N. Y.

He was told that he would first have to join the association, and he gave them a check for $8, receiving in return a receipt signed "R. H. Jones & Co., 25 East Fourteenth Street, N. Y." Several days later Dr. Watt found that the whole thing was a fraud.

John Flannery of 814 Pacific Street and William McGloin of 663 Washington Avenue were arraigned before Justice Steers yesterday upon the charge of highway robbery. Henry McDermott of 540 Atlantic Avenue was the complainant. He claims that while on his way home early yesterday morning he was met at Washington Avenue and Douglass Street by three men, who assaulted him.

While two of the men held him, the third searched his clothing and carried off all the money he had.

Detective Raleigh was notified, and he arrested the two men upon a charge of intoxication. They were each fined $3, and their trial upon the charge of highway robbery was put over until next week.

### Never Too Old to Love.

From The Baltimore American.

Two inmates of the Home for Aged Men and Women have left the institution, and, in spite of their years, will launch out again on the broad matrimonial sea. They are William J. Williams, sixty-two years old, of the men's department, and Mrs. Mary E. Green, sixty-five years old, of the women's department. The former, who left the home Saturday evening, had not spent quite a year there, while his happy bride had been there nearly four years. The license to marry was issued several days ago, and the ceremony will take place within the next few days, the groom having already secured a cozy home on North Schroeder Street. Friends of the parties say that they will open a store in West Baltimore.

### Hopeful of Ultimate Good.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

After talking with the college professors on the work of municipal reform, I was greatly interested to get some experiences in active reform movements from Dr. E. N. Packard. "We have in Syracuse," said Dr. Packard, "a society of clergymen of various denominations, among them a Jewish rabbi. On several occasions the society has taken an active part in the affairs of the government. At one time we went before the Governor to complain of a Sheriff who had allowed a prizefight to take place near Syracuse, in which a man was killed. We didn't accomplish the removal of the Sheriff, which we were attempting, but the agitation of the matter had much to do with arousing public opinion against the neglect of public officials to enforce the law. We are confident that our work is telling along the line of education."

# Tammany Hall

## DEMOCRATIC

## Republican General Committee

OF THE

## City and County of New-York.

The Democratic Republican electors of the City and County of New-York are hereby notified that on Thursday, Aug. 1, 1895, between the hours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock P. M., primary elections will be held at the places and under the conditions hereinafter mentioned in the several Assembly districts, and they are hereby invited to participate therein.

The following number of delegates to the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York will then be elected:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Assembly District | 112 |
| Second Assembly District | 144 |
| Third Assembly District | 168 |
| Fourth Assembly District | 164 |
| Fifth Assembly District | 144 |
| Sixth Assembly District | 160 |
| Seventh Assembly District | 156 |
| Eighth Assembly District | 104 |
| Ninth Assembly District | 152 |
| Tenth Assembly District | 168 |
| Eleventh Assembly District | 144 |
| Twelfth Assembly District | 132 |
| Thirteenth Assembly District | 136 |
| Fourteenth Assembly District | 172 |
| Fifteenth Assembly District | 140 |
| Sixteenth Assembly District | 156 |
| Seventeenth Assembly District | 136 |
| Eighteenth Assembly District | 156 |
| Nineteenth Assembly District | 180 |
| Twentieth Assembly District | 156 |
| Twenty-first Assembly District | 192 |
| Twenty-second Assembly District | 148 |
| Twenty-third Assembly District | 164 |
| Twenty-fourth Assembly District | 140 |
| Twenty-fifth Assembly District | 152 |
| Twenty-sixth Assembly District | 120 |
| Twenty-seventh Assembly District | 140 |
| Twenty-eighth Assembly District | 172 |
| Twenty-ninth Assembly District | 152 |
| Thirtieth Assembly District | 172 |
| Thirty-first Assembly District | 180 |
| Thirty-second Assembly District | 168 |
| Thirty-third Assembly District | 164 |
| Thirty-fourth Assembly District | 280 |
| Thirty-fifth Assembly District | 236 |

The delegates shall be electors of the Assembly districts from which they shall be respectively chosen, and each election district shall be represented by at least one delegate residing therein. There shall also at the same time be elected not less than five delegates from each and every election district contained within each Assembly district to form an Assembly District Committee, and said delegates shall actually reside in the election district for which they shall be elected.

Each ticket to be voted for shall contain the names and residences of the candidates for delegates to the General Committee for the year 1895, and also the places for the organization of the General and Assembly District Committee and the date of the same for the year 1895, headed with the words, "For Delegates to the General Committee," which shall meet in its district for organization not later than Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1895, and also the names of the candidates to be chosen as delegates to the Assembly District Committee for the year 1895, specifying the number of the election district for which they shall be respectively nominated, and headed with the words, "For Delegates to the Assembly District Committee."

The certificate of election shall have affixed two of the tickets containing the names of the candidates declared to have been elected at such election. The person first named on said ticket shall notify the others of their having been elected delegates to the said General Committee, and to meet for organization, and shall cause notice to be given to each person chosen a delegate to the Assembly District Committee to meet at the place designated for that purpose on or before Friday, Aug. 16, 1895, at 7:30 P. M. The delegates chosen to the General Committee for the year 1895 shall meet at Tammany Hall on Friday, Aug. 9, 1895, at 7:30 P. M., for organization.

The Assembly District Committee, at their meeting on or before Friday, Aug. 16, 1895, as aforesaid, shall be called to order by the Chairman of the delegation to the General Committee in the respective Assembly districts, or, in his absence, by the person authorized as hereinbefore provided to convene such meeting, and shall immediately organize and proceed to the election of a Chairman and other officers for the ensuing year; and a list of the officers so elected, together with the residence of each, shall, without delay, be forwarded to the Chairman of the General Committee of the City and County of New-York at Tammany Hall.

The said election shall be conducted by the persons hereinafter mentioned acting as Inspectors thereof, who shall have the supervision and management of the same, which may be viva voce or by ballot, as the meeting may determine; said Inspectors must fully comply with the primary election laws of the State of New-York, so far as the same are applicable; said Inspectors having been designated by resolution or by ballot in meeting assembled and certified to by the signature of a majority of the delegates from the respective Assembly districts to the General Committee.

The Inspectors of Election and the places for holding the primaries are as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John M. Willis, John McGrath, Stephen Markham.
Polling Place—No. 174 Hudson Street.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John T. Martin, Michael C. Padden, Michael Foley.
Polling Place—No. 59 Madison Street.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John T. Howard, Michael Johnston, George J. Thompson.
Polling Place—Greenwich Hall, No. 501 Hudson Street.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Thomas E. Holland, Michael McCormick, William F. Horan.
Polling Place—No. 218 East Broadway.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Louis F. Gaffney, Edward H. Hayes, Peter E. Prendergast.
Polling Place—No. 4 West Thirteenth Street.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—William B. Calvert, Thomas F. Cassidy, Caesar La Forte.
Polling Place—No. 207 Bowery.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John F. Hilly, William H. Broderick, John T. Dooling.
Polling Place—No. 17 Abingdon Square.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Morris Rose, Charles Kramer, Seymour Adams.
Polling Place—Northwest corner Ludlow and Grand Streets.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Denis Clifford, Thomas Carroll, Philip Oswell.
Polling Place—No. 267 West Twenty-fifth Street.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Louis Aikle, Louis Arnstein, Charles Becker, Jr.
Polling Place—No. 94 Second Avenue.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Jeremiah Sullivan, Henry Cunningham, James Grady.
Polling Place—No. 271 West Thirty-third Street.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Edward J. Bradley, John F. O'Brien, Morris Bernstein.
Polling Place—No. 434 Grand Street.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Bernard McM

Tuesday
July 30-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

## THE HEALTH OF THE CITY

### But for the Grip in the Spring the Death Totals Would Be Low.

### FEWER VICTIMS OF CHOLERA INFANTUM

**Dr. Tracy Confident There Will Never Be Another Cholera Scare — Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria.**

Cholera infantum, the fatal scourge of children under three years of age, is not likely to cut as large a figure as usual in the total number of deaths in the city for the current year. Of this much Dr. Roger S. Tracy already feels sure, though the actual statistics are not yet separated from the mass of death certificates to show the comparative improvement of infantile health over the results of last year.

"If German mothers could only be persuaded not to give their babies beer and pickles as a light refreshment," said Dr. Tracy yesterday to reporter for The New-York Times, "I think there would be a perceptible fall in the infant death rate. There seems to be a general impression among our German population that a sip of beer will do babies no harm. At this season of the year, however, every baby needs all the strength it has to combat the diseases to which it is subject, and beer, by giving rise to indigestion and colic, often opens the way for the deadly infantile cholera.

"We are already," said the doctor, entering into his subject with his usual enthusiasm, "nearly at the end of the most fatal month in the whole year, as far as New-York City is concerned. The most important part of this list of deaths is that due to diarrheal diseases of children. It was long ago shown that cholera infantum does not flourish until the ground is heated to a depth of eight inches up to a temperature of 60°. Once this heat is attained the disease begins its course, and lasts with greater or less intensity for about sixty days.

"After that time elapses, the germ which produces the disease seems to become attenuated, and no longer able to produce fatal results in ordinary cases.

"Our soil in the city usually reaches the 60° temperature to a depth of eight inches about the middle of June. Sixty days from that would be the middle of August. Although we have often very hot weather at the end of August or the beginning of September, the death rate does not rise to correspond with the height of the thermometer, as it is apt to do in July.

"This year the cholera infantum plague struck the city a few days late. For the week ending June 15, the deaths from diarrheal diseases recorded for children under five years of age was 18. That, you see, is quite low. The following week deaths under the same heading rose to 43. For the week ending June 29, they rose to 115, or more than double those of the previous week. For the week ending July 6, they were 251, or more than double again. The following week they reached their height with 294. Since then they have been falling.

"These figures include all kinds of infant diarrhea, as well as cholera infantum. Under the head of that disease alone, 1,547 babies under three years old were registered in the death column of 1892. In my opinion, we shall have fewer and fewer deaths each year from this cause. Air-tight sanitary appliances, clean streets, better and more wholesome food, and a knowledge of the conditions of health which is always growing are the greatest factors in reducing the death rate, especially that of the young."

Dr. Tracy spoke of some general aspects of the death rate in New-York City for the present year as compared with previous ones.

"Had it not been for the grip epidemic which we had this Spring," he said, "we should have had a period of exceptionally good health, so far as we have gone. We have had 26,450 deaths in the city since Jan. 1. For the same period last year we had 25,750 deaths. But on May 30, 1895, our death total stood at 19,000, while on May 30, 1894, the death total for the first five months of that year was only 17,908. Thus, since June 1, we have had nearly 400 deaths less than in the same period last year.

"The cause of the grip has been very curious. The first year it struck New-York in December, and our highest death rate from it occurred in January. Since then it has always come with the thaw, about the end of March or the beginning of April. In London, where the epidemic was prevalent in February and March, the death rate rose to 40.4 per 1,000 of population for the week ending March 9. There were considerably over 3,000 deaths in London that week. In some of the other provincial towns in England the effect of the epidemic was even greater. In Liverpool, for example, for the week ending March 9, the death rate rose to 54 per 1,000 of population.

"We were very much afraid of a widespread fatal epidemic of grip in New-York when we heard what was going on in London. Fortunately, it passed over us without anything like panic; although, as you see, it cost us nearly 1,000 deaths over 1894, when we had no grip at all here.

"While July is the most fatal month of the year with us, it is usually the healthiest month of the year in London. November is the month most dreaded in the English metropolis. With the advent of the November fogs, deaths from chest diseases begin to rise. Last year the month of November must have been fine and clear in London, because the death rate did not begin to increase rapidly until the first week in December."

"Musn't people die some time?" asked the reporter.

"That reminds me," replied Dr. Tracy, "that Dr. Ogle of London, has demonstrated that practically all the saving of life effected by sanitary improvements of modern civilization has been in children under ten years of age. There are now actually more deaths of old persons than formerly, due to survival of these children. Then, as to the causes of death, general exhaustion has perhaps much to do with inviting the particular epidemic or disease prevalent to take hold of the person least fortified to withstand its ravages."

"How about cholera scares this year?" the reporter asked.

"I think we shall never have another cholera scare," said Dr. Tracy, in a confident tone. "It has now been abundantly proved that a case or two of cholera escaping quarantine does not necessarily mean an epidemic involving a whole nation. There are now some cases of cholera in Russia, but they do not show much sign of spreading to Western Europe.

"Perfect confidence is felt by the health authorities of Germany, France, and Great Britain in their ability to stamp out the disease before it gets a serious foothold in one of these countries. Now that the whole world understands the importance of a pure water supply, there is not likely to be an epidemic of cholera in any place where proper agencies exist for checking it before the germs reach the rivers and reservoirs out of which the large cities get their drinking water.

"Few persons recollect that the present Health Board of the City of New-York was organized to fight the cholera in 1866. There was a bad epidemic of cholera in Europe in 1865, and it was expected in this country in due course. The former Health Board systematized the city had so run down that death certificates used to be signed in blank and left in corner grogshops for the undertakers to get and fill up when they had a funeral on hand. The new board went to work vigorously and successfully. It kept out the cholera by methods which are now used in Europe as if they were an entirely new discovery. Of course, the germ theory of the disease, though suspected at that time, was not positively known, as it is now, but cleanliness and isolation are as effective in 1895 as they were in 1866."

"What about typhoid fever?" asked the reporter.

"There has lately been a rise in the number of cases reported to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, but it is difficult to know where they came from," said Dr. Tracy. "We had a normal average of nine or ten cases a week reported until July 13, when the number suddenly sprang to 19 for the week ending on that day. The following week 21 cases were reported, and in the same week ten deaths were reported from this cause. Two of them, at least, were from the newly annexed district beyond the Bronx, one of them being that of Chief Justice Ehrlich. Another death which occurred in the city was due to infection received somewhere in the country.

"I don't know what water they drink in the trans-Bronx region of the city, but it is not Croton water. Probably they use a good deal of well water, which is very liable to typhoid contamination. We may expect to see a good many cases of typhoid brought into the city from places outside as soon as people begin to come back from their Summer holidays. Rural sanitation has not yet reached the stage of perfection whatever the other charms of a country life may be."

"As to diphtheria and antitoxine?" inquired the reporter.

"Well," said Dr. Tracy, "we find it very hard to get the people to use antitoxine here, in spite of its good effect in reducing the death rate. Still, we have an average death rate in diphtheria of 18 per cent. of the total number of cases as compared with 45 per cent., which was formerly the rate before antitoxine was used.

"In Paris, for the last week which we have of their report on vital statistics, there were 77 cases of diphtheria, with only 2 deaths. That is undoubtedly the result of the general use of antitoxine in that city. In Berlin for a similar period there were 15 deaths, out of 122 cases. The increased use of antitoxine is one of the preservatives of life, the extended use of which is greatly to be desired."

## AGAINST THE LITCHFIELD ESTATE

### Chief Justice Clement of Brooklyn Gives a Decision in the Suit for Arrears of Taxes—General Term to Review It.

Chief Justice Clement, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday rendered a decision which is a big victory for the city and for Frederic W. Hinrichs, but which is a severe blow to the celebrated Litchfield estate. Mr. Hinrichs, when he became Registrar of Arrears, began to sue property in arrears for taxes, and among other property advertised was that of the Litchfield estate.

The case was taken to the courts upon a question of the constitutionality of the law.

The first decision was in the city's favor. Edward H. Litchfield applied to Justice Clement in the City Court for an injunction restraining the city from selling his estate, which is valued at $2,750,000, and which is mostly situated in the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn.

Justice Clement, in his decision handed down yesterday, denies the application, but provides, however, that, in view of the many complicated questions of law that are involved in the case, the petitioner is entitled to have the decision reviewed by the General Term of the City Court, and therefore he grants a stay until the appeal is heard.

When Mr. Hinrichs took office, the Litchfield estate taxes were in arrears about $1,000,000. Mr. Hinrichs prosecuted the matter so vigorously that Mr. Litchfield paid the city $250,000 on account, but under protest.

Mr. Litchfield contends that the claim of the city is excessive, because it included charges of interest on back taxes, and also water taxes erroneously placed upon the property.

In the argument before Justice Clement there was a dispute over the meaning of the term "arrearages." Justice Clement writes:

"I am asked now to hold that the word 'arrearages' in the act in question only included the principal of taxes, assessments, and water rates, and not the statutory defaults for non-payment. The annual taxes had been confirmed by Chapter 263, Laws of 1882, with interest, and therefore such interest formed part of the tax. I am of the opinion that the word 'arrearages' included taxes, assessments, and water rates, and all defaults. The Legislature had the power to impose the defaults, and, for the purposes of the act, they were added to, and formed part of, the tax, assessment, or water rate, or rather formed a part of the arrearages of taxes, assessments, or water rates.

"If, as it seems, the Assessors had the power to consider the statutory defaults as part of the arrearages, I see nothing in the act which limited the time of the running of the defaults to July 1, 1882. I find no provision which prohibited the Assessors from considering interest or defaults after March 16, 1883, the date of the passage of the Arrears act, and conclude that they had a right so to do."

Mr. Litchfield, in 1880, made certain tenders of payment of taxes, but these tenders were rejected on the ground that Mr. Litchfield only offered to pay a one-fifth installment of the taxes, with interest, from date of the passage of the arrears law of 1880. Justice Clement writes in his opinion:

"Mr. Litchfield knew, when he made the tenders of 1880, that he was dealing with an officer of limited powers, and that such officer had no authority to make a contract or to waive a statutory provision. The Registrar simply made a mistake in the law, though he acted under a decision by a learned Judge at Special Term, which decision was subsequently approved by the General Term. The law was of doubtful construction; the Judges disagreed. I mean to say that the rights of the plaintiffs under the tender should be strictly construed, and that Mr. Litchfield, senior, and his successors in interest acquired the rights which the tender gave them, and no more."

Mr. Hinrichs was greatly pleased with the victory he had won over Mr. Litchfield. He said he was positive that the city would yet compel Mr. Litchfield to pay the city what he owes for taxes in arrears.

## W. K. FREEMAN IN THE TOMBS

### He Was Arrested Last Year, but Forfeited His Bail.

Walter K. Freeman is in the Tombs, after forfeiting his bail of $2,500.

Freeman is an electrical engineer of repute, and lives at 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, where he was arrested early yesterday morning by Central Office detectives from this city.

In the Fall of last year he was taken into custody on complaint of the Gerry society. It was charged he had assaulted Sarah E. Work, a fifteen-year-old girl, of 221 West Twenty-fifth Street, who worked in Freeman's office. The Grand Jury found three counts against him, but when he was called to plead Freeman had disappeared. His bondsman was A. E. Stephens, a real estate dealer, of 185 West Eightieth Street, who had to pay the forfeited bail of $2,500.

Nothing was heard of Freeman until last week, when word was received that he had been seen about his home in Brooklyn. The detectives watched the place, and located him yesterday. He was held in $5,000 by Recorder Goff, and, as he was unable to furnish bonds for that amount, he was sent to the Tombs.

## PRAISED BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER

### The Rev. Edward Beecher, She Says, Was Always Kind and Thoughtful.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who intended to start yesterday for the Pacific coast to visit her son Herbert, has postponed her visit, owing to the death of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher. She made an affectionate tribute to Dr. Beecher yesterday. She said:

"Edward could not have been more kind and loving if he had been my own brother. He was one of the best of men. He was kind and thoughtful in the little things of life, and always showed himself to be a true and manly man.

"Between my husband and his brother Edward there was always a warm friendship. When I first became engaged to Henry, Edward wrote the kindest and most encouraging things about me to his brothers before he had ever seen me."

Mrs. Beecher will be accompanied on her Western trip by her son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Stamford, Conn.

### Spider's Bite Likely to Prove Fatal.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—William Hayes of Roselle, near this place, is in a critical condition at his home as a result of being bitten by a spider. While walking on the street last Wednesday Hayes noticed a spider hanging from the limb of a tree. A sudden gust of wind blew the spider against Hayes's upper lip, and when he attempted to brush it off the spider fastened his fangs into his flesh. After he had shaken the spider off his lip began to swell and the wound became painful. A physician did all he could for Hayes, but he continues to grew worse, and the doctor is of the opinion that blood poisoning has set in, and that he has little chance of recovery.

## BITTER FIGHT ON GORMAN

### He Will Be Defeated in Convention or at the Polls.

### NO COMPROMISE WILL BE ACCEPTED

**The Opposition to the Senator Said to Prefer Republican Success to Further Dictation from Gorman.**

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The fight today against Gormanism in Maryland has reached the stage of a death struggle, which will only end with the convention here Wednesday. The friends of Judge Fisher, who has come to the front as the representative and champion of the anti-Gorman Democracy, opened headquarters this morning and hung out the sign, "Headquarters of the Cleveland Democracy."

At the same time and at the same hotel the Committee of One Hundred, in charge of the campaign of State Senator Thomas G. Hayes, opened headquarters, expressing absolute confidence that its man would be nominated.

The issue is now squarely between Gormanism and anti-Gormanism, and on all sides Democrats who have never voted against their party are heard saying that if Gorman's candidate is nominated they will vote the Republican ticket. They hold that the time has come when Gorman must be defeated at any cost.

But the most significant fact of all is the editorial in this morning's Baltimore Sun. For more than thirty years The Sun has been the main reliance of the Democratic Party in Maryland. Its strength has long been in its conservatism. But it has entered into the fight against Gorman with a fervor that is contrary to all its previous history, and to-day's editorial leaves no alternative—either Gorman must surrender or The Baltimore Sun will bolt the Democratic ticket. The Sun announces plainly that there can be no compromise. It says:

Gormanism is itself a compromise, and a compromise involving a surrender of principles which the National Democracy, in convention assembled, have declared to be "fundamental," and a betrayal of pledges upon the faith of which the Democratic Party was intrusted with power. The Cleveland Democracy, who hold fast to the principles of the Chicago platform and are loyal in their support of the people's President, can have no concessions to make to the men who are responsible for the party's failure to keep its pledges, responsible for the loss of the House of Representatives last November, for a Republican majority in this good old Democratic State, for the capture by the Republicans of three of the six Congressional districts, and consequently, for the loss of Maryland's vote in the next Presidential election, should the election be thrown into the House. The Cleveland Democracy cannot, without a sacrifice of principle, support any candidate in the convention who is not emphatic and pronounced in his opposition to and condemnation of Gormanism and all that it implies.

The breach in the party has gone too far and is too wide and deep to be bridged over by any compromise of the principle which lies at the foundation and constitutes the justification of the present revolt against the further continuance of Mr. Gorman's dictatorship. This simple and unvarnished statement of the real state of the case, as it presents itself to-day, on the eve of the assembling of the State Convention, would seem to restrict the issue before the body to very narrow limits. Reassessment is not and cannot be made an issue, when nearly all men of all parties are agreed not only as to the necessity of a reassessment, but a reassessment in accordance with the organic law of the State, which is the Article XV. of the Declaration of Rights. The attempt to represent reassessment as the cardinal issue has been simply a trick of the managers to divert attention from the real issue, which is Gormanism.

The refusal of Gov. Brown and Chief Judge Robinson to be candidates leaves as the only names at present before the people those of ex-Judge William A. Fisher, State Treasurer Spencer C. Jones, State Senators Thomas G. Hayes and John Walter Smith, and, within the last few days, Mr. John E. Hurst.

In referring by name to the several gentlemen whose candidacy has been announced, we, of course, do not mean to imply that Maryland has no other citizens worthy of the Democratic nomination and of the high office of Governor of the State. But we do say, most unhesitatingly, that the time is not propitious for the suggestion of so-called "dark horses," or colorless candidates, without strong opinions, or at least, without the courage to express them. To-day the people will apply the test—are you a Cleveland Democrat or a Gorman Democrat? You cannot well be both, for Cleveland Democracy and Gormanism can no more mix than oil and water in the same bottle.

Gorman Democrats are saying privately that if Judge Fisher had not written a letter attacking Senator Gorman, his nomination would have been certain, but that it is unreasonable to expect Senator Gorman to agree to Fisher's nomination after the bitterness of that public statement. On the other hand, the Democrats, can, have no concessions to make to the men who are responsible for the party's failure to keep its pledges, responsible for the loss of the House of Representatives last November, for a Republican majority in this good old Democratic State, for the capture by the Republicans of three of the six Congressional districts, and consequently, for the loss of Maryland's vote in the next Presidential election, should the election be thrown into the House. The Cleveland Democracy cannot, without a sacrifice of principle, support any candidate in the convention who is not emphatic and pronounced in his opposition to and condemnation of Gormanism and all that it implies.

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# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## New High Records for the Leading Granger Stocks.

## THE PUBLIC BECOMING INTERESTED

### London More Active and Commission House Buying on the Increase —The Market Broadening and Prices Advancing.

MONDAY—P. M.

New records were made by the Granger stocks to-day. Burlington sold at 92½, Northwestern at 102⅜, Rock Island at 79½, and St. Paul at 72⅛. These prices, however, were not maintained, as about 2 o'clock profit taking caused a slight set-back. A recovery followed, and at the close St. Paul was up a point, Rock Island ¾, and Northwestern ⅝. Burlington closed ⅛ down, at 91¾. The tone of the general market was strong, in sympathy with the movement in the Grangers, and practically everything dealt in was higher than on Saturday.

Increased commission house buying represented the growth of public interest in the market. London was also disposed to be a liberal buyer, although it sold some Atchison. Atchison, however, was distinctly strong, and closed at a net gain of ⅝. Its strength is due to the splendid condition of the crops on its lines, as well as to the material progress being made toward reorganization. Its present price includes a six-dollar assessment, so that the stock is really selling for less than 10. The company in the past has earned large profits, and with a few years of prosperous times it will undoubtedly do so again. It serves a territory which is constantly growing in wealth, the natural development of which must accrue to the benefit of the railroad.

All the low-priced specialties showed strength, notably Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred, Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie. Minneapolis and St. Louis was higher on its statement for the twelve months showing net earnings of $780,000. This result is reached after the payment of all the expenses of the receivership and of the reorganization. Furthermore, "other income" to the amount of $80,000 is not included in the statement. The net earnings represent more than 4 per cent. earned on the second preferred stock. The coal stocks were quiet, but partook of the general strength.

Manipulation in Sugar resulted in an advance of 2½ points. A prominent trader is known to be long of the stock, and an effort is being made to shake him out. Thus far he has been more successful than his opponents. Chicago Gas was fairly active, and was well held. Distillers was sold down to 20 by the Greenhut clique, the manipulation being accompanied by a rumor indicating another effort on the part of the late management to interfere with the sale of the property announced for Aug. 14. Of course, the bringing of suits cannot be prevented, but the Reorganization Committee is not disturbed by the threat. It points out, very justly, that Mr. Greenhut's following has yet to score its first victory in the courts. The stock was about the only one on the list which closed down, and its net loss was ¾. In bringing about the decline, the already existing short interest was considerably increased. Other Industrials were generally firm.

An interesting piece of information did not reach the Street until just at the close of business. It was announced from Washington that the Belmont-Morgan syndicate had deposited with the Sub-Treasury $2,000,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks, thus making good the gold withdrawn for export during the past fortnight. The bond market was quite active at advancing figures, a condition indicative of the substantial basis for the present upward movement in stocks. There was some talk of hot winds in the West, but it caused no uneasiness, as it is well known that recent rains have left the soil in perfect condition to withstand the ill effect of such winds.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply, but there was little increase in the demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was fairly active. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3¾@4 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for choice six months' single names.

The Clearing House Exchanges were $62,929,049, and the balances were $5,499,965. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $219,136.

Money in London, ¼ per cent; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@66½. There were twenty sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 56c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date | $35,273,734 |
| Imports for the same period | 21,541,558 |
| Net exports | $13,732,176 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | 68,276,745 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 57,687,787 |
| Net exports to date, 1892 | 43,410,962 |

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. The Atchison issues were most active, but there was considerable trading in several other securities. The principal hanges were:

ADVANCED.

Atchison, T. & S. F. adj. 4s ..... 1½
Col. Midland 1st, t. r. ..... 1½
L., N. A. & Chicago 1st ..... 1½
Northern Pacific 2d, c. ..... 1½
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn., t. r. ..... 1⅝
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s ..... 1
Wheeling & Lake Erie Imp. ..... 1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st, Wheel ..... 1
Wisconsin Central 1st ..... 1½
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r. ..... 1⅝

DECLINED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 1st, cn. .. 1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s ..... 1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $2,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 97 | .... |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 112 | 112½ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 112 | 112½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 122½ | 123 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 123½ | 124 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 115¼ | 115⅝ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 116½ | 117 |
| Currency 6s, 1895 | 100 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | 101 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 103 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 106 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 109 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 100¾ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100¾ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100¾ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100¾ | .. |

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 147 | 150 | 25 |
| American Cotton Oil | 27½ | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 27 | 28 | 400 |
| American Express | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 113 | 115 | 3 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 114 | 116 | 113¾ | 115⅞ | 115⅝ | 115¾ | 51,190 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf. | 101¾ | 103 | 101¾ | 102¾ | 103 | 104¼ | 710 |
| American Tobacco | 110⅝ | 111 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110½ | 111 | 1,840 |
| American Tobacco pf. | 112 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 111 | 113 | 301 |
| Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd. | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 30,875 |
| At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss. | 32⅝ | 33 | 32¼ | 33 | .... | .... | 3,335 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | .... | 1½ | 1¾ | 400 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 64½ | 65 | 64¼ | 65 | 64⅝ | 66 | 700 |
| Burlington, C. R. & Northern | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 51 | .... | 5 |
| Canada Southern | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54¾ | 400 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | 1,550 |
| Chicago Gas | 55 | 55⅞ | 54¼ | 55⅝ | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 18,200 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. | 100 | 101½ | 100 | 101½ | 101 | 102 | 1,300 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 102 | 102⅝ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 102 | 6,165 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf. | 147½ | 147⅝ | 147¼ | 147½ | 146 | 148 | 10 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 92¾ | 92⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅞ | 91⅝ | 91¾ | 29,845 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 71¼ | 72⅛ | 71⅛ | 71¾ | 71⅝ | 71¾ | 2,125 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf. | 125 | 126¾ | 125 | 126½ | 125½ | 127 | 35,725 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 78½ | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 79 | 78⅝ | 79⅛ | 605 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 38 | 38 | 36¾ | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | 1,502 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93 | .... | 50 |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5½ | 400 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 150 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 130¼ | 130½ | 130¼ | 130½ | 130⅝ | 131 | 475 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 162 | 162 | 162 | 162 | .... | .... | 200 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48⅝ | 48½ | 150 |
| Des Moines & Fort Dodge | 10 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10½ | 300 |
| Dist. & C. F., all in. pd. | 21 | 21½ | 20 | 20½ | 20⅝ | 20¾ | 8,330 |
| General Electric | 36¼ | 36¼ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅞ | 1,490 |
| H. B. Claflin 1st pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | .... | .... | 30 |
| Illinois Central | 100 | 100½ | 100 | 100 | 100 | .... | 650 |
| Illinois Steel Company | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 73⅜ | 74½ | 200 |
| Iowa Central | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10½ | 11 | 230 |
| Laclede Gas | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23½ | 24 | 300 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 27½ | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27¾ | 1,860 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf. | 83¾ | 84 | 83¾ | 84 | 83¼ | 84 | 483 |
| Lake Shore | 152 | 152 | 151¾ | 151⅞ | 151 | 152½ | 480 |
| L. I. Traction, 1st in. pd. | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | .... | .... | 500 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 60⅜ | 61⅝ | 60⅜ | 61½ | 61⅜ | 61½ | 17,700 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago | 9 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9⅜ | 300 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf. | 27 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 27 | 27¾ | 200 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 113 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 111¼ | 112¾ | 210 |
| Minn. & St. Louis | 22¼ | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22½ | 200 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 48 | 49 | 48 | 48¾ | 48½ | 49 | 1,400 |
| Minnestota Iron | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 65 | 150 |
| Missouri Pacific | 35 | 35¼ | 34⅝ | 35 | 35 | 35½ | 10,479 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18¾ | 1,100 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. | 37⅞ | 38⅜ | 37⅝ | 38⅜ | 38¼ | 38½ | 2,750 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 24 | 9 |
| *National Lead Company | 35¼ | 35½ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35½ | 750 |
| *National Lead Company pf. | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91 | 91½ | 150 |
| National Linseed Oil | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28½ | 350 |
| National Starch 1st pf. | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50 | .... | 100 |
| New-Jersey Central | 103⅝ | 104⅞ | 103¼ | 103⅞ | 103⅜ | 104 | 1,865 |
| New-York Central | 102 | 102⅝ | 101¾ | 102⅜ | 101⅝ | 102¼ | 715 |
| New-York & N. E., all in. pd. | 55½ | 55⅞ | 55½ | 55⅝ | 55½ | 56 | 1,020 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. Louis | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 16¾ | 17½ | 300 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. Louis, 2d pf. | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 32 | 33½ | 200 |
| New-York, L. E. & Wester | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 130 |
| New-York, L. E. & West. pf. | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 50 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | 155 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf. | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30¾ | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30¾ | 1,210 |
| Norfolk & Western | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 4 | 100 |
| Norfolk & Western pf. | 14⅜ | 15 | 14⅜ | 15 | 15 | 15¼ | 200 |
| North American | 6 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 2,675 |
| Northern Pacific | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | 1,475 |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19½ | 20 | 506 |
| Ontario & Western | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 600 |
| Oregon Improvement | 11½ | 11½ | 11 | 11¼ | 11 | 11½ | 311 |
| Oregon Short Line & U. N. | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7¾ | 250 |
| Pacific Mail | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29 | 29½ | 120 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 320 | 325 | 320 | 320 | 325 | 330 | 34 |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evansville | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | 100 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | 18 | 18⅜ | 20,080 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | 777 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf. | 52¾ | 52⅞ | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | 54 | 435 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co. | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 175 | 177 | 40 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 8½ | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 1,916 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf. | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 600 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 41½ | 41⅝ | 41⅜ | 41⅝ | 41½ | 41¾ | 1,420 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 120 | 122 | 100 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116½ | 117½ | 100 |
| Southern Pacific | 26 | 26¾ | 26 | 26 | 25¾ | 26¼ | 340 |
| Southern Railway | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 1,160 |
| Southern Railway pf. | 43½ | 43⅞ | 42¾ | 43⅝ | 42⅝ | 43 | 2,715 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 36 | 36¼ | 36 | 36 | 35⅞ | 36¼ | 810 |
| Texas Pacific | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 110 |
| Union Pacific | 13¾ | 14 | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 1,483 |
| United States Cordage | 1¼ | .... | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ | 449 |
| United States Cordage pf. | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2 | 3 | 200 |
| United States Cordage gtd. | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4½ | 100 |
| United States Rubber | 41¼ | 41½ | 40⅞ | 41½ | 41¼ | 41¾ | 900 |
| United States Rubber pf. | 93½ | 94½ | 93½ | 94 | 93½ | 93¾ | 1,010 |
| *United States Leather | 17¼ | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | 17 | 17⅝ | 415 |
| *United States Leather pf. | 87 | 88 | 87 | 87¼ | 87⅝ | 87⅞ | 1,850 |
| Wabash | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9 | 9½ | 760 |
| Wabash pf. | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | 5,330 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 92 | 92⅞ | 92 | 92⅝ | 92½ | 92¾ | 3,315 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 17½ | 17½ | 17 | 17⅜ | 16¾ | 17⅜ | 5,205 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. | 53⅜ | 54 | 53⅜ | 54 | 52⅝ | 54 | 210 |
| Wisconsin Central | 5⅞ | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6¼ | 450 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 327,265 |

*Unlisted.

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. S. Ref. | 114 | 116 | 113⅜ | 115⅞ | 31,690 |
| Am. Tob. | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 420 |
| A., T. & S. F. | 15¼ | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15½ | 6,180 |
| At., T. & S. F. pf. | 32½ | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | 100 |
| Ark. C. Imp. | 25 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | 35 |
| Chic. Gas | 55⅜ | 56 | 54½ | 55⅜ | 8,500 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 78½ | 79⅜ | 78½ | 79 | 4,130 |
| C., B. & Q. | 92 | 92⅝ | 91½ | 91⅝ | 9,110 |
| C., M. & St. P. | 71⅜ | 72⅝ | 71⅜ | 71⅝ | 14,270 |
| Cen. of N. J. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 30 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 102 | 102¼ | 101¾ | 101⅜ | 20 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 21¼ | 21¼ | 20½ | 20½ | 2,670 |
| Gen. Elec. | 35¾ | 36 | 35⅝ | 36 | 50 |
| L. & Nash. | 60⅝ | 61¼ | 60½ | 61⅛ | 3,590 |
| Manhattan | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 10 |
| Total sales | | | | | 87,615 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At., T. & S. F. 2d | 33¾ | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | $32,000 |
| At., T. & S. F. 4s | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 10,000 |
| M., K. & T. 4s | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 5,000 |
| M. & O. gen. | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 3,000 |
| Ore. Imp. 5s | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 4,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $116,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. C. & Va. | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 100 |
| Iron Silver | .48 | .50 | .48 | .50 | 400 |
| La Crosse | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | 400 |
| Little Chief | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 100 |
| Sierra Nev. | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 100 |
| Union con. | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | 1,200 |

### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September option | 71½ | 72⅝ | 71⅜ | 72¼ | 773,000 |

### OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | .... | 98 |
| American Bank Note | 45 | 47 |
| American Exchange Nat. Bank | 158⅜ | 160⅜ |
| American Grocery 1st pf. | 43 | .... |
| American Typefounders' | .... | 5 |
| American Typefounders' pf. | 27 | 31 |
| Atlantic Mut. Fins. scrip | 104⅜ | 106 |
| †Atlantic Trust (new) | 183 | 189 |
| Bank of Manhattan Company | 193 | 200 |
| Barney & Smith Car | 23 | 24½ |
| Barney & Smith pf. stock | 76 | .... |
| †Barney & Smith Car 6s | 99¼ | 101¼ |
| Beckton Construction pf. | 68 | .... |
| Bl'ker St. & Fl'erry R.R. stock | 29½ | 31½ |
| Bond & Mortgage Guarantee | 125 | .... |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 195 | 201 |
| †Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 106 | .. |
| †Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 108 | .. |
| †Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 110 | .. |
| †Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 105 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 20 | 21 |
| Brooklyn Riev. (Seaside ex.) 5s. | 81½ | 89½ |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 179½ | 180¼ |
| Brooklyn Traction | 17½ | 18 |
| Brooklyn Traction pf. | 65½ | 67½ |
| Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf. | 103 | 105 |
| †Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 106 | 108 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 86 | 88 |
| Butchers & Drovers' Bank | 148 | 154 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 63 | 66 |
| †Central & South Am. Tel. | 120 | 125 |
| †Central & South Am. Tel. scrip | 120 | 125 |
| Central Cross-Town | 185 | 200 |
| Central Gas L. Co. of N. Y. | 150 | 160 |
| Central National Bank | 116 | 121 |
| Cent. Park, North & East River | 163½ | 165½ |
| Central R. R. of Ga. 1st | 21¾ | 24½ |
| Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s | 123 | .... |
| Central Trust Company | .... | 1030 |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | 1 | 2 |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds | 50 | 53 |
| Chi. & North. P. R. R. stock | 2⅛ | 2⅝ |
| Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds | 15 | .... |
| ‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s | 91 | 93 |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 151 | .... |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds. | 101 | 105 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk. | 92½ | .... |
| Continental Trust | 164 | 168 |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | .... | 88 |
| Detroit Gas stock | 20 | 31 |
| Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R. | 93½ | 95½ |
| Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R. | 169 | 173 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | .... | 105 |
| Ensley Land Company | 3¾ | 1¾ |
| Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co. | 80 | 85 |
| Equitable Gas Co. of New-York | 193½ | 195½ |
| Eighth Avenue | 325 | 335 |
| Evans. & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s | 50 | 58 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. | 700 | .... |
| Fidelity & Casualty Co. | 300 | .. |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 114½ | .. |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 55 | 59 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 55 | 59 |
| 42d St. & Grand St. Railroad | 310 | 325 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s | 84½ | .. |
| *Fort Wayne Gas stock | 72½ | 74 |
| Garfield National Bank | 450 | .... |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 105¾ | .... |
| Grand Silver Valley R. R. stock | 108 | 112 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 77 | 80 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds | 103 | 104½ |
| Henderson Bridge 6s | 112 | .... |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | .... | 5 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 30 | 37 |
| Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s | 104 | .... |
| Hock. V. 1st & Trust 6s, Series A. | 95 | .. |
| Holland Trust stock | 75 | .. |
| Hudson River Telephone | 39 | 43 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 105½ | 107 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | .... | 50 |
| Ind. & Ill. Gas Co. stock | 67 | 69 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 78½ | 80 |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 105¾ | .. |
| Iron Steamboat | 4¾ | .. |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 50 | 60 |
| Journeay & Burnham | 45 | .. |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | 97½ | .. |
| Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds | 90 | 94 |
| Kings County Elevated | 5½ | 8½ |
| Knickerbocker Trust Company | 178 | .... |
| Lafayette Gas Co. stock | 85 | 86 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 88½ | 90 |
| L. I. Traction Co., 1st as. pd. | 17 | 17⅝ |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 117 | 119 |
| Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s. | 32 | 36 |
| *Mutual Gas, New-York | 109 | .... |
| Manhattan Trust Company | 128 | 138 |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | .... | 20 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | .... | 83 |
| Mahoning Coal R. R. pf. | 110 | .. |
| ‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 105 | .. |
| Metropolitan Trust Company | 390 | 400 |
| Mechanics' National Bank stock | 180 | 185 |
| Mercantile Trust Company | 340 | 360 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. | 24¾ | 26 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf. | 61 | 63 |
| Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds | 91 | 94 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock | 30 | 32 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. | 53 | 55 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 92 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols | 75 | 76½ |
| National Shoe & Leather Bank | 96 | 98 |
| †National Wall Paper Co. pf. | .... | 82 |
| ‡Northwest Telegraph 7s | 112¾ | .. |
| Northwest Tel. C. stock | 106 | .. |
| N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity | 348 | .... |
| N. Y. & Texas land scrip | 61 | 356 |
| N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d | 3½ | .. |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 117 | .. |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 152 | 120 |
| National Union Bank | 188 | .... |
| New-Jersey & New-York R. R. | 3¼ | 192 |
| N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock | 35 | 5 |
| New-York Biscuit Co. 6s | 106½ | 40 |
| New-York Air Brake Co. | 4 | .. |
| N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust | 725 | .... |
| New-York Security & Trust | 270 | 745 |
| North Shore Traction | 34½ | .. |
| North Shore Traction pf. | 84½ | 35¾ |
| Oswego & Syracuse R. R. | 181 | 87½ |
| Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph | 95 | 90 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 325 | .... |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable | 82 | 340 |
| Pratt & Whitney | .... | 85 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 59 | 12 |
| Queens County Bank stock | 153 | .... |
| Real Estate Trust Co. | 162 | .... |
| †Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s | 107½ | .. |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | 155 | .. |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 208 | 213 |
| †Southern & Atlantic Telegraph | 86 | 95 |
| Southern Cent. R. R. 5s (N. Y.) | 25 | .... |
| Standard Oil Trust | 187 | .... |
| Standard Gas | 64 | 67 |
| †Standard Gas 1st 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Staten Island Railway | .... | 110 |
| State Trust | 190 | 61 |
| Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st | 112½ | 200 |
| Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d | 88 | 91 |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island stock | 1⅞ | 2 |
| †St. Paul Gas bonds | 89¼ | 91½ |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 67¼ | 69½ |
| Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock | 45 | 49 |
| Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st | 93 | 96½ |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 181 | 182½ |
| Third National Bank | 104½ | 107½ |
| Tol. & Ohio Cent. R. R. ext. 5s | .... | 15 |
| Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf. | 14 | 16 |
| Tradesmen's National Bank | 89 | .. |
| Trenton Potteries | 10 | 12 |
| Terre Haute & Logansport | 55 | 61 |
| Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co. | 15 | .... |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | 205 | 86 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 48 | 55 |
| Union Ferry stock | 65 | 69¼ |
| Union Elevated 2d | 104 | 105 |
| †Union Railway 5s | 100 | 41¼ |
| Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry) | .... | 104½ |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 88 | 108 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 37 | .. |
| U. S. Electric Forging Co. stock (par, $20 per share) | 17 | 41 |
| U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. | 190 | 725 |
| United States Trust | 950 | 200 |
| Valley Railroad of Ohio 6 p. c. (Central Trust Co.) ctfs. | 40 | 980 |
| Wagner Car Company | 158 | 161 |
| Western Gas Company | 68¼ | 68 |
| Western National Bank | 111 | 97¾ |
| Worcester Traction | 18½ | 114 |
| *Worcester Traction pf. | 85 | 19½ |
| Winona & Southwestern 1st | 10 | 88 |
| Worthington Pump | 94 | 17 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 86 | 27 |
| Washington Trust Company | 180 | 88 |

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| G. B. & W. pf., t. r. | 2½ | 3½ |
| Homestake | 25 | 26 |
| Ind., Ill. & Iowa | 17¾ | 18 |
| Iowa Central pf. | 38 | 37½ |
| Kanawha & Michigan | 8 | 9¾ |
| Keokuk & Des Moines | 4½ | 5 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines pf. | 16½ | 88 |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 84 | 88 |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 84 | 88 |

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mo. Pacific | 35 | 35¼ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 910 |
| Nat. Lead | 35½ | 35½ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 10 |
| North. Amer. | 5⅝ | 6⅜ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | 380 |
| N. Y., O. & W. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 10 |
| N. England | 53⅝ | 55⅜ | 53⅝ | 55⅜ | 90 |
| Phil. & R. | 17⅞ | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18 | 3,470 |
| Southern | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 10 |
| Southern pf. | 42½ | 42⅞ | 42⅛ | 42⅜ | 20 |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 36¼ | 36¼ | 35 | 36 | 150 |
| Texas Pac. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 50 |
| Union Pac. | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 20 |
| U. S. Rubber | 41⅝ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41⅝ | 50 |
| U. S. L. pf. | 87¼ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 30 |
| W. & L. E. | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | 250 |
| Wabash pf. | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 120 |
| West. Union. | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 510 |
| Total sales | | | | | 87,615 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phil. & Read. 1st pf., inc. | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33½ | 33½ | $15,000 |
| Phil. & Read. 2d pf., inc. | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 12,000 |
| Tex. Pac. 2d. | 20½ | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | 17,000 |
| U. S. Cord. 1st | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 14,000 |
| Wabash 2d.. | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 4,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $116,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Little Chief | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 100 |
| Sierra Nev. | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 100 |
| Union con. | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | 1,200 |

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil ..... 1⅝
American Sugar Refining ..... 2¼
American Sugar Refining pf. ..... 1½
Atchison, T. & S. F., 2d in. pd. ..... ⅝
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. ..... 1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul ..... 1
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf. ..... 1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ..... ⅝
Des Moines & Ft. D. ..... ⅝
Louisville & Nashville ..... 1⅜
National Lead ..... ⅝
New-York & New-England ..... ⅛
New-York, C. & St. Louis 2d pf. ..... 1¼
Norfolk & Western pf. ..... ⅛
Oregon Short Line & U. N. ..... ⅛
Pullman Palace Car ..... ¾
Union Pacific ..... ¾
United States Cordage gtd. ..... ¾
United States Leather ..... ¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. ..... ¾

DECLINED.

Delaware and Hudson ..... ½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding ..... ¾

## FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

### Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

### Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

**N. W. HARRIS & CO.,**
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

### Financial.

**New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,**

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel D. Babcock, | Adrian Iselin, Jr., |
| George F. Baker, | Augustus D. Juilliard, |
| George S. Bowdoin, | James N. Jarvie, |
| Frederic Cromwell, | Richard A. McCurdy, |
| Walter R. Gillette, | Walter G. Oakman, |
| Robert Goelet, | Alexander E. Orr, |
| G. G. Haven, | Henry H. Rogers, |
| Oliver Harriman, | Henry W. Smith, |
| R. Somers Hayes, | H. McK. Twombly, |
| Charles R. Henderson, | Frederick W. Vanderbilt, |
| | William C. Whitney. |

### LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

**Notice to Holders of Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds.**

Under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated May 1, 1895, a large number of the bonds having been deposited with the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, the undersigned intend to apply to have the negotiable Trust Certificates issued by the said trust company listed upon the New-York Stock Exchange. Holders of bonds who have not already deposited them under the said agreement are requested to make such deposit without further delay, as it is extremely important that all the bonds should be properly represented in the foreclosure proceedings now pending and in any reorganization that may be effected.

Pursuant to the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned have decided to limit the time within which the bonds may be deposited without penalty to Aug. 20, 1895.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
MAYER LEHMAN, } Committee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Counsel.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary, 46 Wall St.

## STOCKS,

BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON

Our facilities for dealing in either of the above cannot possibly be excelled. They include

SIMPLE CAPITAL,

the LARGEST and FINEST OFFICES in NEW-YORK, and EVERY possible ATTRIBUTE that could contribute to the success of an INVESTOR or SPECULATOR.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND CHECK BOOKS FURNISHED. INTEREST ALLOWED.

**T. E. WARD & CO.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS TO RENT.

Read our column in every Sunday's New-York Herald. Send for our DAILY MARKET LETTER and CUR CIRCULAR, containing BEST and SIMPLEST IDEAS on SPECULATION ever issued.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5008.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1895.

Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, has designated by lot, bonds numbered 4, 196, 246, 322, 408, 433, 482, and 656 to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment due Oct. 1, 1895.

Said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York City.

Interest on bonds designated as above will cease Oct. 1, 1895.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

### Financial.

## Centralia and Chester Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. 30-Year Gold Bonds.

DUE 1919.

*Issue Limited to $12,000 Per Mile.*

Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 AT THE Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New-York, Trustee.

These are not a new security, as the Twelfth Coupon was paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee of the mortgage, on the first day of July.

*These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in GOLD.*

**We offer for sale a limited amount of above bonds at 92 1-2 and accrued interest, at which price they will pay the investor over 5 1-2 per cent. interest.**

We do not hesitate to recommend the above for investment, and believe there is no other security offering in the market, absolutely as safe, that can be bought at any such price, which will pay the investor so high a rate of interest.

**The Centralia & Chester Railroad** of Illinois is a standard-gauge road, extending from its **connection with the Illinois Central Railroad** at Centralia, Ill., to Evansville, Ill., with a branch to Rosborough, Ill., and is in **first-class financial and physical condition, has no car trusts, floating debt, or liens of any kind or character against the property, EXCEPT THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST LIEN ON THE ROADBED, EQUIPMENT, DEPOTS, TERMINAL FACILITIES, AND ANY AND ALL PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.**

A contract has just been closed with **Mr. George W. Bartlett,** formerly Division Superintendent of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, also General Superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, to **take entire charge of this property,** and under his able management it is believed the Company will be paying regular dividends on the stock within the next twelve or eighteen months. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, without the benefits of the Evansville Extension or the Rosborough branch, the road earned not only the interest on the mortgage, over and above operating expenses, taxes, &c., but a small surplus on the stock, and this in a year, when the transportation business of the entire country was practically paralyzed.

The Road passes through a thickly populated and fertile agricultural district, producing enormous crops of cereals. **The United States Government statistics** show that there were produced in a single year in **the five counties through which this Road passes 3,554,891 bushels of wheat, 2,598,991 bushels of corn, 2,751,364 bushels of oats, 114,993 tons of hay, 141,930 bushels of potatoes, and 67,000 barrels of apples.**

**The entire country through which this Road passes is underlaid with coal.**

The Randolph Coke and Coal Co., an organization with a capitalization of $500,000, **is now successfully operating several coal mines and a large number of coke ovens on the line of the Centralia & Chester Railroad in the vicinity of Sparta, with an average capacity of about 1,500 tons per day.**

From the above facts it must be evident to any business man that there **is no risk or speculation whatever in buying the first mortgage bonds of the Centralia & Chester Railroad,** passing as it does through an old and well populated country so rich in agricultural and mineral resources, **and bonded for only $12,000 per mile, which is only about half the bonded indebtedness of any other Railroad in that part of the country.**

**The balance of this total issue of $900,000 of bonds on this section of the Centralia & Chester Railroad are held for investment by many of the largest insurance companies and savings banks in the country.**

**GRISWOLD & GILLETT,**
64-68 Broadway, New-York.

New-York, July 27th, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

## Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

Default having been made in the payment of interest, the undersigned has been requested by holders of more than one-third of the outstanding bonds to take steps to secure co-operation among a majority of bondholders for their protection.

Bondholders are asked to send their names, addresses, amounts of holdings, and suggestions as to proposed committee to

M. L. SCUDDER,
32 Liberty St., New-York.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the undernoted First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, dated June 1, 1891, that under the provisions of the Deed of Trust the said Bonds have been drawn by lot in the presence of the Trustee for redemption and payment on the first day of December, 1895, at the offices of MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., in the City of New-York, at par and accrued interest to the said date, when interest thereon will cease:

Bonds Nos. 2, 30, 42, 97, 106, 133, 143, 166, 209, 219, 230, 255, 258, 259, 274, 309, 324, 341, 377, 432, 435, 455, 489, 502, 516, 519, 551, 580, 582, 590, 593, 611, 616, 651, 765, 769, 789, 890, 901, 908, 912, 943, 980, 992, 995, 910, 981, 995—a total of 48 Bonds, of $1,000 each.

GEORGE COPPELL, President.

New-York, July 17, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

### Meetings and Elections.

TO WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS AND DEBENTURE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1895, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. O. D. ASHLEY, President.

J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Aug. 1, at 115 West 58th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Financial.

## The public making money in Wall Street,

A large amount of money has been made recently by the clients of The Monetary Trust, more especially by the advance in Burlington, considerable of which has been held for the customers of that corporation. That money was lost in considerable degree by the professional operators of the New-York Stock Exchange. These men do not now admire The Monetary Trust, and do not approve the policy by which the public has been guided to their defeat. As The New-York World said editorially on Sunday: "There was more profit to the brokers in a lot of separated lambs, each speculating in a haphazard way, than in their uniting in The Monetary Trust. Besides, the advertisements of the Trust had a frankness of expression that must have been very distasteful to many brokers."

Another cause of hostility to this corporation has been the remarkable growth of its business. As the financial editor of The Recorder says: "The success has attracted considerable attention and much business." The Philadelphia Stockholder says: "The success of the business and the predictions in regard to the market have been something wonderful," and The New-York World says of the corporation: "It seemed to be gathering up a lucrative trade from those who preferred to do trading in Wall Street upon logical reasons, instead of the usual hints, tips, innuendoes, and rumors." But there are also many disinterested critics who speak only because a great financial change is impending which should be investigated before acceptance. The Monetary Trust is an innovation, a distinct new departure in finance, and it is meeting and ought to meet a forcible and critical examination, but the fact is the more it is studied into the more its influence grows. Now, I challenge all these critics, interested or disinterested, to point out anything in the charter or methods of The Monetary Trust which does not merit the confidence of the investing public. As far as the officers are concerned, I challenge all men to show blemish on their records, unless it be a blemish that the President did leave a fortune in the mountains of Kentucky by the construction of a railroad, but it has never yet appeared that he left his energies, character, and experience in those mountains. As far as the methods of this institution are concerned, let me be clearly understood. The Monetary Trust is legally restricted as no corporation ever was before. Our large trust companies can buy, and do buy, securities for their own account. Not so The Monetary Trust. They can, and do, transact business for their own account. Not so The Monetary Trust. They can bring out new securities, and influence the public to buy them. The Monetary Trust cannot do so. Even as trustee, it must confine its transactions to established securities. It is a veritable trust, pure and simple, and it would be nothing less than a crime for its officers to involve it in any speculative procedure, syndicate, pool, joint account, market manipulation, or any other of the evil devices by means of which imitation commission merchants defraud those who trust them with their money. A man who handles the money of another in trust, and performs a concealed transaction in reference thereto, should be by that one fact disgraced. This corporation has not, and cannot have, any source of income (unless from possible difference of interest) except the direct compensation from its clients. Its officers in financial affairs are in a position exactly similar to that which a firm of lawyers or architects occupies in its special department of business. Their mission is to aid those who undertake to make more than simple interest.

They say to such investors, "If you will avoid bucket shops and bogus brokers and all those methods of speculation which are based upon superficial market fluctuations, relying upon natural and logical developments, we will aid you in acquiring those securities which, in our opinion, must nearly combine safety with promise of improvement, and will make such purchases when we believe the market movement and intrinsic merits are working in the same direction. There is no other way to make money in speculation. It is daily said and generally believed that the experts of Wall Street will always make the money and the public will always lose. This institution has been established to create a revolution in this regard in the belief that those who are interested in it will realize benefit from the success of their clients, and that the time has come in the history of Wall Street when the prosperity of the investing public should be the basis of a business. It comes down to this: The Monetary Trust in its conception and in its methods is above criticism. It only remains for its officers to prove that they have the capacity and moral stamina necessary for the high mission which they have conceived and undertaken. On the morning of the 8d day of July, fifty thousand forecasts were issued by this corporation, signed by the President thereof, containing the following prediction: It has been the purpose of these papers to indicate the immediate movements of the market, but I am convinced that, commencing on the day this letter is dated, we will have a slow but firm and decided upward tendency in the general stock market which will move the prices to a much higher level, and that **this movement will be remarkable from the fact that there will be almost no reaction.** The reasons for predicting such a unique advance were therein given. Large profits can never be separated from increased risk, but we believe that our experience, investigation, judgment, and foresight combined with your capital placed at risk will prove sufficient to keep a profit balance largely in your favor.

### Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.
57 and 59 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.,
New-York, July 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Aug. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL STREET, JULY 22d, 1895.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1895. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Wednesday, July 31, and reopen on Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Coupons due August 1st from the Second Mortgage Bonds and the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New-York.

R. C. SHIMEALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St., New-York, July 10, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable August 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to that date.

GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

COLORADO MIDLAND EQUIPMENT BONDS,
Series B, Aspen Short Line First Mortgage Bonds, Busk Tunnel First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1895, from above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York.

GEO. W. RISTINE, Receiver.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 40, 42 and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 26, 1895. The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, July 30, 1895.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co., maturing Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

88TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, July 26, 1895.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared, payable on and after Aug. 1. ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, July 28, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after August 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1895. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

BUFFALO RAILWAY CO. FIRST CONSOLIDATED Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.—Coupons on the above, maturing August 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., N. Y. City.

### Dividends.

## 178TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 29, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, July 27, 1895.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Aug. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1895.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN WHARF & WAREHOUSE CO.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Interest due August 1st, 1895, on the bonds of the above-mentioned Company will be paid on and after said date at the office of

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.
23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1895.

Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 20, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 114.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record at close of business Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books will close Aug. 1 and reopen Aug. 16, 1895. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, July 29, 1895.

Coupons due Aug. 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York. J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE BANCO INTERNATIONAL E HIPOtecario de Mexico, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. Mexican, or $1.06-100 American, payable Aug. 15, at the banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New-York, on presentation of Coupon No. 10.

### Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

## STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1895,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

10 shs. Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
182 shs. Brooklyn Gas Light Co. of Brooklyn.
102 shs. Nassau Gas Light Co. of Brooklyn.
$1,225 Nassau Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Scrip.
10 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
195 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
$8,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (Ark. Br.) R. R. Extension 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. R. R. Gen'l Cons'l'd Ry. & Land Grant 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 N. Y., Ont. & Western R. R. Cons'l'd 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Kansas Gas Light Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Royal Salt Co. of Mt. Morris, N. Y.
$10,000 John W. Young & Sons Co. of White Plains, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Feb'ry, 1895, Coups. on.
$1,000 Iron Car Equipment Car Trust, "Series Z, 7," 6 p. c. Bd., guar., 1901.
$320,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Coupon Bds.
50 shs. The Atlantic-Pacific Ry. Tunnel Co.
250 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
15 shs. Nassau National Bank.
$10,000 South Brunswick Terminal R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1929, July, 1892, Coups., (hypothecated.)
20 shs. Eighth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
75 shs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
54 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. Bank of New-York.
63 shs. Bank of Republic.
$1,000 Long Island City 7 p. c. Bd., 1899.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
1,000 shs. American Art Publishing Co., (by p'd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

## STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, July 30, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$14,000 Chickamauga and Durham Railroad Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due December 10, 1906. July, 1893, and subsequent coupons attached. (Hypothecated.)
$179,000 Chickamauga and Durham Railroad Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due December 10, 1906. July, 1893, and subsequent coupons attached. (Hypothecated.)
137 shares American Telegraph and Cable Co., $100 each.
$79,000 Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, dated February 18, 189 , and due March 1st, 1915.
$7,000 Terminal Ass'n of St. Louis first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1939.
All the right, title, and interest of William E. Wilson in and to the residuary estate of the late Georgiana J. Trim, deceased, which he had on the 5th day of February, 1894.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

### Savings Banks.

## INTEREST ALLOWED

From AUGUST 1 on deposits made not later than AUGUST 3, and remaining in bank JANUARY 1, 1896, by the

**Excelsior Savings Bank,**
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av., Masonic Temple.
Deposits and surplus July 1, $1,670,000.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### BUSINESS TROUBLES

—Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court appointed Bryan O'Hara receiver yesterday of the rents of the dwelling house at 47 West Ninety-sixth Street, in a suit brought to foreclose a second mortgage of $10,000 by Judson Lawson against Rosamond Maria Sullivan. It was learned that the defendant is Rose Coghlan, the actress. She bought the house in November, 1893, from George J. Harlow, builder, giving a first mortgage for $15,000 and a second one for $11,500, on which she has, it is said, paid $1,500 of the principal, but failed to pay the semi-annual interest, due on Dec. 1, 1894. Another payment is due on Aug. 1, making $700 interest due on the second mortgage. It was also stated that there will be due on Aug. 1 $500 for interest on the first mortgage, and taxes for 1894, amounting to $250, are also said to be due. Mr. Lawson, the plaintiff, is in Europe, and the application was made by his attorney, Edgar Whitlock, who stated that the charges against the property aggregate $26,450. He was informed by Mrs. Sullivan that she has no property wherewith to pay the mortgage.

—Application has been made for a receiver for the Domestic Publishing Company of Newark. The stock of the concern is owned by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, which is already in the hands of a receiver, but it is an individual corporation and the receiver is asked for to surmount technical obstacles.

—Goldsmith & Doherty yesterday obtained an attachment against Louis Cohen, dealer in clothing at 3 Baxter Street, for $768, in favor of L. Tillmann & Co., but found that nearly all the stock had been removed. The Sheriff also received a replevin against Mr. Cohen for $219 in favor of Harris Samilson.

—An execution for $6,661 has been received by the Sheriff against George R. Preston, grain and cotton broker, 35 Broad Street, and George Riley Preston, in favor of the State National Bank of New-Orleans, on their note, which went to protest in October last.

—Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday appointed Louis Hanneman receiver of the property of the firm of Borkel & Illingworth, on the application of Anna Borkel, in a suit against John Illingworth.

—George E. Clymer has been appointed receiver for the firm of V. Bianchi & Co. of New-Newark. The appointment of the receiver is the outcome of a suit on contract brought against the firm of Joseph Dughi.

—A ship lien for $19,455 was filed yesterday against the ferryboat Northfield in favor of Divine Burtis, Jr., shipsmith of New-York and Brooklyn, for work done and materials supplied to the vessel.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Tallmadge Delafield, commission merchant for railroad supplies at 15 Cortlandt Street, in favor of Stephen Q. Patterson for $1,601.

—Judgment for $3,736 was entered yesterday against Nellie Angel Quarm of 322 Broadway, in favor of Sigmund Wetzler, on two demand notes, dated July 3.

## GOV. MORTON VISITS CAMP

### Sees the Twenty-second Regiment and Sixty-ninth Battalion Parade.

### WORK OF THE MEN HIGHLY PRAISED

**Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, It Is Expected, Will Be Elected to Command the Sixty-ninth Battalion.**

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 29.—This was Governor's Day in camp, and the weather could not have been better. The early morning drill was platoon in extended order, and the forenoon drill was battalion in closed order.

So perfect was the work of the men of the Twenty-second Regiment and the Sixty-ninth Battalion that the officers of the post say that there is very little instructing to be done. The entire guard for today was furnished by the Sixty-ninth Battalion, and the guard mount was pronounced satisfactory in every way.

After the forenoon drill, arms were stacked and dinner was served at 12 o'clock, half an hour earlier than usual, in anticipation of the arrival of Gov. Morton.

The Governor's train arrived at Roa Hook at 12:30 o'clock, where it was met by Gen. McAlpin and the officers of the post, all mounted. Gov. Morton was escorted to Gen. McAlpin's private landau, which was in waiting. As the Governor and staff arrived in camp, a salute of nineteen guns was fired by the Third Battery. The Sixty-ninth Battalion was drawn up on the North Parade and the Twenty-second Regiment on the East Parade, both at "present arms," and the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

Gov. Morton was accompanied in the carriage by Col. Marvin, his private secretary.

Luncheon was served in the "White House," the name given to the pretty little cottage which is used as headquarters mess hall. Before the meal, the Governor and his staff, together with the officers of the post, were photographed.

The Governor's escort was Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Aide de Camps Cols. Rodgers, James, Agnew, Turner, and Marvin; Gen. Terry, Surgeon General; Gen. Fred C. McLewee, Inspector General; Gen. Benjamin Flagler, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. William C. Wallace, Judge Advocate; Gen. William S. C. Wiley, Quartermaster General, and Stephen A. Smith, Military Messenger.

After luncheon, Gov. Morton held a reception at headquarters until 4:30, when assembly was sounded and a dress parade was given. The Governor was very complimentary in speaking of the fine military appearance of both details now in camp. Immediately after the review the Governor was escorted by his staff and the officers of the post to Roa Hook, where he boarded a train for his home in Schnectady.

Major Horatio C. Stackpole, the post Adjutant, is very much elated over the attention shown him by the non-commissioned staff of Company C, Seventh Regiment, who gave him a sword last night.

An election for Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Battalion will be held next Saturday, and there is no doubt but Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith will be chosen unanimously.

Sergt. W. E. Callahan of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, was given by the members of his company to-night a beautiful onyx ring, with his initials set in diamonds.

The regiments in camp this week are attracting the largest number of visitors this season. Fully 2,000 witnessed the dress parade this evening, and more than one-half remained for the band concert.

### AN AUTOCRATIC VICE CHANCELLOR

**Threatens to Punish the Publishers of the Report of a Hearing.**

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—In the Chancery Chambers this morning Vice Chancellor Pitney heard an application of the Consolidated Traction Company to locate a crossing over the Watchung Railroad tracks on Bloomfield Avenue. The traction people want the crossing at grade, and the steam railroad company, through Cortlandt Parker, opposed the project.

Joseph Coult appeared for the traction company. While he was speaking the Vice-Chancellor suddenly checked the proceedings, and, calling the only reporter present to the bench, took possession of his notes and ordered that no word spoken in the court should be published under penalty of punishment for contempt of court.

After the taking of testimony Mr. Coult began the argument for the petitioner. He referred to juries rendering verdicts for large amounts in favor of persons hurt by trains, and his remarks led the Vice-Chancellor to say: "The year 1895 is a disgrace to the present century in the manner in which juries have been rendering verdicts against railroad companies."

Mr. Coult then said that the road which the traction company sought to cross was "a little bit of a—"

Mr. Coult hesitated a moment.

"One horse," suggested the Vice Chancellor.

"Yes, a little bit of a one-horse branch of a one-horse road," added Mr. Coult.

It was after this bit of dialogue that the Vice-Chancellor became anxious not to have any publication of the proceedings. After taking the reporter's notes he dismissed him from the room.

### SAMUEL GOMPERS WAS ANGRY

**He Wanted to Complain Against a Policeman for Arresting His Son.**

Alexander Gompers, seventeen years old, of No. 145 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of playing ball on a public street on Sunday. After an examination, Magistrate Wentworth discharged the young man, who is a son of Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the American Federation of Labor.

Policeman Bartholomew testified that he found Gompers and a number of other boys playing ball in East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street Sunday morning. Gompers said he and the other boys belonged to a baseball team, and had met on their way to their ball grounds. Other boys, however, were playing in the street. He said the policeman assaulted him and knocked him down.

Samuel Gompers was in court, and was very angry over his son's arrest. He wanted to make a complaint against the policeman, but the Magistrate suggested that he do so at Police Headquarters.

### PRINCETON'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL

**Incorporated at Trenton and Officers and Teachers Elected.**

PRINCETON, N. J., July 29.—Articles of incorporation for the Princeton Preparatory School have been filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton. The school will cease to be a private school as heretofore. The property of the school has recently come into the hands of Princeton University Alumni, and it is proposed to put it on a sound financial basis.

The first meeting of the stockholders was held here to-day. At this meeting by-laws were adopted, and the following Board of Directors were elected: Moses Taylor Pyne of New-York, J. Bayard Honrig of Philadelphia, C. C. Cuyler of New-York, and Prof. A. T. West of Princeton. Prof. John B. Fine, Head Master for the past seven years, will continue in that position.

**National Convention of Colored Men.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A National convention of colored men has been called by the Executive Committee of the National Republican Vigilant Association, to be held at Baltimore, beginning Oct. 9. Each State is to be entitled to twice as many delegates as it has representatives in Congress and four delegates at large; each Territory three delegates, and the District of Columbia six delegates and three at large. The object of the convention is to discuss topics bearing upon the welfare of the colored race, social and political. Prominent speakers have been assigned topics for discussion before the convention. James W. Poe, President of the Vigilant Association, at 718 Eleventh Street Southeast, this city, will receive the names of delegates and furnish further information.

**John Milton Forbes.

# DETERMINED TO SUCCEED

## Helen Ryan & Co. Are Cheerfully Overcoming Obstacles.

## THEIR VENTURE IS DOING WELL

### Two Young Englishwomen, by Thrift and Energy, Are Prospering in a Manufacturing Business of Their Own.

H. Ryan & Co. That is the name of a new firm that has recently arisen above the business horizon of Brooklyn. The firm has a plain, old-fashioned name, and it might be supposed that its members are ordinary business men, and H. Ryan a comfortable, middle-aged capitalist, dropping occasionally into a capacious factory to give his partners the benefit of his advice as well as of his money.

Such a supposition would be a mistake.

There is a pretty little frame house on a quiet residence street not far from Fort Greene Park, in Brooklyn, which is the home of two sweet-faced, low-voiced English girls.

They are charming housekeepers, like the majority of English girls, and they keep house for themselves in a delightfully cozy fashion. They are their own maids of all work, and cook delicious English dishes,

Helen Ryan & Co.

serve tea that is the beau ideal of what tea should be, and enjoy a pleasant little home and each other, as two nice girls should.

There is nothing so very strange in this either, but the odd part comes in the combination of the two young housekeepers and the keen business firm.

The pretty young woman with a bright color and vivacious manner is "H. Ryan," and the more slender, younger sister is the "Co." This is the entire firm of Helen Ryan & Co.

"We have the full name on the trade mark, but we thought it would be best to have only the initials on our bill heads and papers. No one will know, then, that we are women," said the senior partner.

The business in which the firm of Helen Ryan & Co. has embarked is that of manufacturing a metal polish which, with the enthusiasm of young womanhood, household experience, and an enterprising firm, they consider the very best thing ever made.

It was through their household experience that they came to embark in their business enterprise.

"We are very domestic in our tastes," said Miss "Co." "I think all English girls are, and we have always understood keeping house."

"I don't know how we learned," said the senior partner. "It seemed to come to us naturally. English girls always learn to sew at school, and then housekeeping we learned at home. My mother would always go into the kitchen to do some of the cooking, although we had two servants.

"She died when we were young, and first an elder sister kept house for my father, and then I, and then my younger sister."

The partners have been in America for the last five or six years, the elder sister came some months before the younger one.

The senior member of the firm is a musician, and made music her business for the first part of her stay in America, but it was work that did not agree with her, and last fall the two girls put their wits together to see if there was not something they could both do.

"America agrees with me very well," says the younger sister. "I was very delicate when I came here. I had pneumonia several times, and I knew I couldn't stand the work of a clerk and the exposure to all kinds of weather."

"I had noticed," continued the senior partner, "how quickly the silver tarnished here after it was cleaned. We knew a great many things that we had used for cleaning purposes in England, and we tried to think if we could make something that would be very good.

"We tried things together one way and another, and finally we got just what we wanted.

"Yes, we do everything about it ourselves.

"How did we go to work? Well, in the first place, we have to send abroad for most of our ingredients. We can't get them here at all, and the other things we tried in their places would not do.

"First we asked a friend who imports a great many things to order what we needed until we were started, and could order in large enough quantities to send for them ourselves.

"There, then, we had the other things to see about. We went around to find where we could get the bottles and the corks the cheapest, then there was the label. Of course we always get in New-York, and we had to see where we could have our printing done the best and at the least expense."

The little house is the manufactory now, and the partners are superintendents, employes, and the entire establishment.

"It is hard work, and there are a great many things to attend to," the senior partner continued. "First, we make the mixture; then we fill the bottles and put on the labels.

"Yes, we put in the corks. We put them in lightly at first, and then turn the bottles upside down, and pound them on the tubs in the basement. That is our workroom just now," she added, with a laugh.

"Then the thfoil has to be put on. It is cut in pieces just the right shape, and pasted with flour and water paste that we make ourselves."

"We boil it a good while to make it just right," put in Miss "Co."

"Then it has to be packed—some in pasteboard boxes and some in wooden boxes with excelsior. We put circulars around the bottles, and that is something, too.

"Yes, and they all have to be folded," continued the junior partner.

"Then we had so much trouble with our name. We thought we had such a good one, and people told us it was. I knew things of that kind had to be registered in England, but they said it would not be necessary here.

"We had all our printing done, and as I knew a good many people, I had sold a good deal of the polish when we found that we could not have the name we had chosen, and that we should have to register. That cost $40, so it was very expensive.

"We have an agent now, but I have introduced the polish myself a great deal, for I always carry some of it with me, and when I see any one cleaning I show them how I can polish metal.

"Oh, but American men are so courteous! I have been in a great many different places, and I have always been treated so considerately. But canvassing is very hard. I never could do that."

"Oh, canvassing is very hard. I never could do it," echoes the younger sister.

"Do the partners like all this work?"

"I just love it," said the junior partner, with enthusiasm.

All this was told in the little frame house, which is the home and manufactory of the little firm. It was told in answer to a great many questions, and was told by both sisters together with the sweet English voices and pretty English accent that it is impossible to reproduce or describe.

It was interspersed with all sorts of household reminiscences, stories of rowing at Kew, and bicycling and tricycling at their own home, not far from London.

"Ryan sounded like an Irish name," said the young woman who bears that appellation, "but we are quite English.

"We want to take larger quarters some day, and you may see us in a manufactory, then we shall have some one to do all the work—"

"All but the mixing," interrupted Miss "Co," who is a businesslike young woman, "We shall always do that ourselves to keep the secret."

There was a third member of the firm when it was first formed; another young woman, who put some capital into the new business.

But the outside partner expected immediate returns upon her investment, and that not being possible in a new business, and the present firm being well satisfied with their venture, gladly bought out their other partner, being well able to stand alone as "Helen Ryan & Co."

# MORE CALIFORNIA WINE USED

## Shipments Show Great Increase—Criticism for Mrs. Leland Stanford in Disposing of Her Vineyard Product.

A California man who was chatting yesterday in an up-town hotel with a reporter for The New-York Times about Sunday closing in this city, spoke incidentally of the great increase in shipments of California wines to all parts of the world, especially to New-York, during the last six months.

"The overland and foreign shipments of wines from California have about doubled since 1892," said he. "Thus, from January to June, inclusive, in 1895, 8,500,000 gallons of wine, valued at $3,350,000, left California. During the first six months of 1892 the quantity of wine shipped to all parts was 5,453,000 gallons, valued at $2,456,000. In the first half of 1893, which was the largest previous shipment recorded, the quantity was 6,765,000 gallons, valued at $2,947,000.

"The only serious falling off has been in our exports to Hawaii, where the Japanese liquor, saki, has been cutting down the consumption of our wines. Our trade with Central America and Mexico shows a healthy increase. Prices are higher than they were in 1892, and growers have now got rid of nearly all the accumulated stocks in their cellars.

"The brandy shipments have not kept up to those of the wines, but this is largely owing to the new internal revenue regulation which permits spirits to be kept in bond for eight years without paying duty.

"By the way, the preachers in San Francisco have opened fire upon Mrs. Leland Stanford because she is devoting the profits of the great vineyard owned by her late husband to the endowment and maintenance of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Mrs. Stanford happened to say that the products of the vineyard would in future be confined as far as possible to light wines, and that she had endeavored to sell the brandy distilled on the vineyard to the drug trade only.

"The Rev. E. G. Mitchell, a Presbyterian minister, said that he would oppose sending any Christian youth to a college supported by the sale of liquor, and scouted the idea of Mrs. Stanford's making the endowment of a university a cloak for an infamous traffic in brandy.

"Another minister, the Rev. John Rusk, said it was a shame that the university should be brought into odium by Mrs. Stanford's act.

"Mind you, all this was hurled at Mrs. Stanford's head because she said that she had never become quite reconciled to the manufacture of brandy on the estate, and had consequently tried to minimize the evil as much as possible. Moreover, practically her whole fortune goes to this university, and she has already sold her own jewels to keep it from running short of money that was needed."

# RAIDED AN ILLICIT STILL AT LODI, N. J.

## Abraham Sattenstine Arrested by Deputy Revenue Collector Cavanagh.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—Deputy Revenue Collector Joseph F. Cavanagh successfully raided yesterday an illicit still, situated at 36 Union Street, Lodi, kept by a Pole named Abraham Sattenstine. The Collector started Saturday night through the woods to find the still. He walked all night through the storm. When he had located the moonshiners' hiding-place he returned to Newark for a rest and a change of clothing.

Sattenstine kept a grocery and beer bottling store. When the officer entered the place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning Sattenstine denied that he was running a still. Cavanagh found a complete moonshiner's outfit, consisting of a still, worm, and other appurtenances for the making of illicit whisky. He also captured forty-five gallons of whisky, some of it colored, while the rest was just as it had come from the still and several barrels of mash. The outfit was destroyed and Cavanagh placed Sattenstine under arrest, after a desperate struggle.

Sattenstine had a dog, half mastiff and bloodhound, guarding the cellar. The dog was chained, which, no doubt, saved the Collector's life. The Collector was about to lift the trap door leading to the cellar when the dog jumped at him. Cavanagh jumped aside in time to prevent the brute from fastening its teeth in his throat. As the dog jumped at him Sattenstine tried to escape, but the Collector brought him to a standstill at the point of a revolver. Handcuffs were placed upon the prisoner. When he was searched a revolver and a knife were found in his pockets. Sattenstine was taken to Hackensack and locked up for trial.

## *DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.*

### On the Havel for Bremen.

North German Lloyd Line. Dock, foot of Third Street, Hoboken. Sails at 9 A. M.

A.—James S. Anthony, Miss Adele aus der Ohe, Miss Mathilda aus der Ohe, Mrs. Anna Anton, Miss Albertina Ahrens, Ludwig Aderer.

B.—J. H. Bartlett, M. and Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clinton Batcheller, W. H. Batcheller, Dr. L. Bernays, Dr. W. Bartlett, M. J. Breitenbach, Miss L. Bartlett, Mrs. Anna Buhler, Mrs. Lena Buchdam, Mathes Bautel, E. Biedermann, Miss Philippine Braun.—C.—Louis Cassar, Mr. and Mrs. Peleg C. Chase, Miss L. Christianson, Miss A. Christinnson, Dr. A. S. Cheney, G. W. Cram, Miss C. H. Cabot, Miss Louisa Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Cruer.—D.—Miss Mary Dungan, W. Duane, Emile Delisle, Carlos Dittmer.—E.—L. H. English, Col. Joel B. Erhardt.—F.—Miss Hannah M. Fitch, Miss E. Forbes, E. W. Forbes, Henry Ficken, C. Frank, H. Feld, H. L. Fischmann.—G.—Dr. H. E. Goodman, Major W. E. Goodman, Miss R. A. Geissenhainer, Miss Mary A. Geissenhainer, Miss Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. H. Y. Grant, Miss Dora Gansberg, Louis Goepplinger.—H.—Mrs. Lacy Hodges, Dorsay I. Holt, Theodor Holzhausen, Mrs. Holzhausen, Miss Holzhausen, C. S. Holt, Miss Ellen Holt, Gustav Hinrichs, G. H. Hammond, Miss Marta Houstin.—J.—Henry Jasper, Hugo Richard Johnstone.—K.—Charles A. Kip, the Rev. J. W. Knapp, W. Kennedy, Herman Knoop, the Rev. Wenzeslaus Kocarnik.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Latham, D. B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Levino, Miss Christine Lauer, Emil Leeser, Dr. I. N. Love, Miss Delphine Love.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, John McCarty, Miss Hanna Monson, Mrs. E. H. Morse, Miss Sophie Muck, Dr. Francis C. Murphy, Robert E. Maguire, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyerkort, Mrs. Barbara May, J. Mullineaux, Miss Helen Marlborough, Mrs. Louisa Meyer, Vincent Melsha, W. H. Morse, Max Messow, E. de Montis.—N.—Mrs. Martha Netzker, Walter Netzker, John F. New.—O.—Miss Kathie Ohlmann, Miss Mamie Oppenheimer, David Oppenheimer.—P.—Miss Frances Packard, Miss Dora A. Peck, Mrs. H. T. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patterson.—Q.—George Quackenbush.—R.—H. M. Richards, Emil Rauh, Miss Minnie May Rumsey, G. Reimann, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Roble, Miss Emy Roble.—S.—Mrs. Rosa Speyer, Miss Fanny Speyer, Miss Bertha Speyer, Eddy Speyer, Miss Maud Speyer, Miss Mary L. Spadone, A. A. Spadone, Dr. Edward J. Schewcik, Miss Mary Schewcik, John Schliemann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schuette, the Rev. Karl Schwarts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Scheidler, Miss Mary Scheidler, F. Scheidler, Mrs. E. Stanton, Miss Lilly Stuart, Dr. Herman O. C. Steinke, Alfred Schirmer, A. Schott.—T.—Frank Bigelow Tarbell, Miss V. J. Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tischbein, E. M. C. Tower, Mrs. T. J. Truss, Isaac S. Taylor, Miss Bertha F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tabraham, E. Thyssen, Dr. C. H. Tenayck.—V.—A. von Landberg, Miss M. von Kuehnau.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Webster, Miss Fanny B. Webster, Leo Widenbruck, Joseph Wodell.—X.—Luis Xiques, Dr. Augustus Xiques.

# *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. |
| Sun rises | 4:54 | Sun sets | 7:17 |
| Moon sets | 11:59 | | |

### Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 2:36 | 2:48 | 8:34 | 9:22 |
| Governors Island | 3:08 | 3:22 | 9:06 | 10:08 |
| Hell Gate | 4:56 | 5:15 | 10:34 | 11:36 |

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 30.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack | Port Limon | July 22 |
| Aurania | Liverpool | July 29 |
| Croma | Leith | July 16 |
| Knickerbocker | New-Orleans | July 24 |
| Pontiac | Liverpool | July 19 |
| Tallahassee | Savannah | July 27 |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Euclid | St. Lucia | July 23 |
| Nueces | Galveston | July 24 |
| Ohio | Hull | July 17 |
| Ontario | London | July 17 |
| Seminole | Jacksonville | July 28 |
| Teutonic | Liverpol | July 24 |
| Vigilancia | Havana | July 27 |
| Yemassee | Charleston | July 28 |

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aller | Bremen | July 24 |
| El Dorado | New-Orleans | July 27 |
| Finance | Colon | July 24 |

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Augusta Victoria | Cherbourg | July 26 |
| Palatia | Hamburg | July 21 |
| Venetia | Christiansand | July 21 |

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | Rotterdam | July 24 |
| La Touraine | Havre | July 27 |
| St. Louis | Southampton | July 27 |
| Trinidad | Bermuda | Aug. 1 |
| Umbria | Liverpool | July 27 |
| Zaandam | Amsterdam | July 20 |

SUNDAY, AUG. 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ethiopia | Glasgow | July 25 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinat'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bovic | July 30 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| City of Para | July 30 | Colon | Pier 34 N. R. |
| Cherokee | July 30 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Panama | July 30 | Bordeaux | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Greetlands | July 30 | Kingston | 19 Whith'l St. |
| Habana | July 30 | Havana | Pier 10 E. R. |
| Advance | July 30 | Colon | Pier 43 N. R. |
| Havel | July 30 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Athos | July 30 | Haiti | 24 State St. |
| Neustria | July 31 | Barcelona | 31 Broadway. |
| Italia | July 31 | Bordeaux | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Arlanza | July 31 | Matanzas | 80 Wall St. |
| Germanic | July 31 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Yucatan | July 31 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Paris | July 31 | St'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Martello | July 31 | Hull | 21-23 State St. |
| El Cuba | July 31 | N. Orleans | Pier 25 N. R. |
| Waesland | July 31 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Powhatan | Aug. 1 | Gibraltar | 29 Broadway. |
| Santiago | Aug. 1 | Nassau | 113 Wall St. |
| S. of Texas | Aug. 1 | Brunswick | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Wells City | Aug. 2 | Bristol | 25 Whit'l St. |
| Seminole | Aug. 2 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Adirondack | Aug. 3 | Kingston | 24 State St. |
| Aurania | Aug. 3 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Bourgogne | Aug. 3 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| America | Aug. 3 | London | 15 Whith'l St. |
| S. of California | Aug. 3 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Caribbee | Aug. 3 | St. Thomas | 39 Broadway. |
| Hekla | Aug. 3 | Christiania | 28 State St. |
| Persia | Aug. 3 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Taormina | Aug. 3 | Hamburg | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Gulf of Akaba | Aug. 3 | Grenada | 29 Broadway. |
| Knickerbocker | Aug. 3 | N. Orleans | Pier 9 N. R. |
| Wordsworth | Aug. 3 | Bahia | Busk & Jevons. |
| Strathcarron | Aug. 3 | Cape Town | 90 Wall St. |
| Yumuri | Aug. 3 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Manitoba | Aug. 3 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| W. Willem IV. | Aug. 3 | Haiti | 32 Beaver St. |
| Grangense | Aug. 3 | Para | 118 Pearl St. |
| Neuces | Aug. 3 | Galveston | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Saale | Aug. 3 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Werra | Aug. 3 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Veendam | Aug. 3 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Caracas | Aug. 3 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Regulus | Aug. 3 | Kingston | 19 Whit'l St. |
| Manitoba | Aug. 3 | Montevideo | 90 Wall St. |
| Olbers | Aug. 3 | Mauchester | Busk & Jevons. |
| Aller | Aug. 6 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Iroquois | Aug. 6 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Runic | Aug. 6 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Friesland | Aug. 7 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| St. Louis | Aug. 7 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Tjomo | Aug. 7 | Demerara | 100 Wall St. |
| Ohio | Aug. 7 | Hull | 21-23 State St. |
| Ontario | Aug. 7 | London | 21-23 State St. |
| Teutonic | Aug. 7 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Zaandam | Aug. 7 | Amst'd'm | 39 Broadway. |
| Croma | Aug. 8 | Leith | 29 Broadway. |
| A. Victoria | Aug. 8 | S'th'mpton | 37 Broadway. |
| S. of Texas | Aug. 8 | Brunswick | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Columbia | Aug. 10 | Colon | Pier 34 R. R. |
| Umbria | Aug. 10 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Mississippi | Aug. 10 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Cast. Prince | Aug. 10 | Montevideo | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Carib Prince | Aug. 10 | Bahia | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Otranto | Aug. 10 | Antwerp | 21-23 State St. |
| Venetia | Aug. 10 | Gothenburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Chicago City | Aug. 10 | Bristol | 25 Whith'l St. |
| Finance | Aug. 10 | Colon | Pier 34 R. R. |
| Ethiopia | Aug. 10 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Euclid | Aug. 10 | Santos | Busk & Jevons. |
| Palatia | Aug. 10 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Otawa | Aug. 10 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Cevic | Aug. 13 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Justin | Aug. 13 | Para | 90 Gold St. |
| Lahn | Aug. 13 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Berlin | Aug. 14 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Ardandhu | Aug. 14 | Calibarro | 80 Wall St. |
| Venezuela | Aug. 14 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Francisco | Aug. 14 | Hull | 21-23 State St. |
| Britannic | Aug. 14 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Niagara | Aug. 15 | Nassau | 113 Wall St. |
| Normannia | Aug. 15 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Lucania | Aug. 17 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Dania | Aug. 17 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Fulda | Aug. 17 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Jersey City | Aug. 17 | Erie | 23 Whith'l St. |
| J. W. Taylor | Aug. 17 | Montevideo | 19 Whit'l St. |
| Marsala | Aug. 17 | Hamburg | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| S. of Nebraska | Aug. 17 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Island | Aug. 17 | Christiania | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Alano | Aug. 17 | Hamburg | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Leibnitz | Aug. 17 | Pern'buco | Busk & Jevons. |
| Cyrene | Aug. 17 | Montevideo | Busk & Jevons. |
| Tauric | Aug. 20 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| New-York | Aug. 21 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Westernland | Aug. 21 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Picqua | Aug. 21 | Gibraltar | 29 Broadway. |
| Majestic | Aug. 21 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Galileo | Aug. 21 | Hull | 21-23 State St. |
| Hindoo | Aug. 21 | London | 21-23 State St. |
| F. Bismarck | Aug. 22 | S'th'mpton | 37 Broadway. |
| Kansas City | Aug. 22 | Bristol | 25 Whith'l St. |
| Iranwadi | Aug. 24 | Rangoon | 80 Wall St. |
| Creole Prince | Aug. 24 | Pern'b'co | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Philadelphia | Aug. 24 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Circassia | Aug. 24 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| K. Wilhelm II. | Aug. 24 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Patria | Aug. 24 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Etruria | Aug. 24 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| P. Willem III. | Aug. 24 | Haiti | 32 Beaver St. |
| Principia | Aug. 25 | Leith | 29 Broadway. |
| Nomadic | Aug. 27 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Paris | Aug. 28 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Noordland | Aug. 28 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Germanic | Aug. 28 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Stona | Aug. 29 | Montevideo | 90 Wall St. |
| Columbia | Aug. 29 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Peconic | Aug. 31 | Gibraltar | 29 Broadway. |
| Campania | Aug. 31 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| R. of California | Aug. 31 | Hamburg | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Norge | Aug. 31 | Christ'nia | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Prussia | Aug. 31 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Eastern Prince | Aug. 31 | Montevideo | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Hevelius | Aug. 31 | Pern'b'co | 19 Whith'l St. |

### Arrived—New-York, Monday, July 28.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp July 17, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverpool July 19, with mdse to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow July 19, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to John T. Van Sickle.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina July 23, via Brunswick, Ga., with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Norw.,) Wiebust, Baracoa 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London, July 19, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 A. M.

SS Jamaican, (Norw.,) Brunn, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Baracoa, (Norw.,) Clausen, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Gulf of Akaba, (Br.,) Gibson, Port Spain, Trinidad, July 19, via Grenada, with mdse and passengers to George Christall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

### Sailed.

SS Dorian, for Morant Bay; Wyanoke, for Newport News and Richmond.

### By Cable.

LONDON, July 29.—SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from Stettin for New-York, passed Fair Isle July 27.

SS Ariel, (Norw.,) Capt. Rafen, from New-York July 4, arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, from New-York July 15 for Flushing, for orders, passed Lerwick Island to-day.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New-York July 18 for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Glenayron sld. from Huelva for New-York July 22.

SS Finland (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York July 26.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Genoa for New-York July 26.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, sld. from Stettin for New-York July 26.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapleton, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York July 27.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Wing, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York July 6, arr. at Rio Janeiro July 26.

CAPE SAGRES, July 29.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II. (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York for Gibraltar and Genoa, passed here at 1 P. M. to-day.

ANTWERP, July 29.—SS Rhyniand, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, sld. hence for New-York July 27 at 4 P. M.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Woerpel, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

PARA, July 29.—SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York, arr. here yesterday.

### Aqueduct Board's Fruitless Meeting.

The Aqueduct Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday, but adjourned after adopting a resolution stating that they had been restrained from acting on the Jerome Park Reservoir contract by an injunction obtained by John O'Brien, whose bid, which was the lowest, was rejected.

The next meeting of the board will be held to-MORROW.

# POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 3 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathcarron, (letters must be directed "per Strathcarron.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Saale";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 7:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Flaxman; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for South Pacific Ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Central America, except Costa Rica, must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala and South Pacific Ports must be directed "per City of Para";) at 2 PM for Santiago, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tercier; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands and Martinique, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Texas must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 26, 1895.


## Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, $60 and upward, according to location. H. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Normannia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sept. 19, 11 AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

| *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. |
|---|---|
| Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. | |
| *F. Bismarck....Oct. 16. | †Fulda.....Nov. 16. |
| †Kaiser W. II....Nov. 2. | *Columbia.....Nov. 23. |
| *A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems.....Nov. 30. |

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

| Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. |
|---|---|

### AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Aug. 7 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | P

Tuesday
July 30-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### A SUCCESSFUL SALE OF SEASIDE LOTS AT EDGEMERE.

**130 of Them Sold for $61,865 on Saturday—Features of the Offerings at Auction.**

The sale of seaside lots at Edgemere, between Arverne and Wave Crest, held on Saturday last by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan, was very successful. In all, 130 lots were disposed of, in plots of not less than four, at a total of $61,865. The attendance was large and the bidding fairly good. Thirteen lots on the east side of Neptune Avenue, beginning at the beach, sold to George C. Taylor at $600 each. Four adjoining, to the north, went to F. C. Merry at $550 each. Four at the southeast corner of Spray View and Neptune Avenues went to E. S. Sarchar at $525 each. Four at the northeast corner of the same avenues went to Leopold Stern at $550 each, and the four adjoining to the same purchaser at $455 each. Others on the same block went thus: Four, at $355 each, to A. Lang; four, $305 each, W. T. Thorne, and seven, $305 each, Samuel Green.

Lots on the west side of Ocean Avenue, beginning at the southerly corner of Edgemere Avenue, went thus: Five, $300 each, Edgar Lehman; eight, $305 each, same purchaser; four, $410 each, and four, $460 each, Robert Appleton; four, $510 each, and four, $650 each, George C. Taylor. The last mentioned took in the northwest corner of Spray View Avenue.

On the same side of Ocean Avenue, beginning at the southerly corner of Spray View Avenue, lots went thus: Four, $550 each, E. J. Lowenstein; four, $500 each, F. C. Merry; thirteen, $610 each, George C. Taylor.

Lots on the east side of Ocean Avenue, south of Edgemere Avenue, sold thus: Four, $350 each, R. Appleton; four, $370 each, E. S. Sarchar; four, $385 each, E. Outwater; four, $395 each, four, $400 each, and four, $400 each, L. Stern; four, including northeast corner of Spray View Avenue, $600 each, G. C. Taylor.

Lots on the same side of Ocean Avenue, beginning at the southerly corner of Spray View Avenue, sold thus: Four, $600 each, and four, $675 each, R. Appleton.

At auction, in Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in partition, the five-story brick building 204 West Forty-second Street, south side, beginning 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9. The building is part of Vogel Brothers' store, and for its age was sinold to perfect title. Bidding began at the nominal sum of $1,000, but a speculator, scenting a bargain, began to push up the figure, until $10,500 was reached. It was knocked down to Heyman Vogel, who had made the first bid.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold at auction to Charles Higgins, at $3,375, a two-story store building adjoining the West End Hotel at Long Branch, with lot 40.2 by 200.

The Sheriff sold, under execution, at $1,517, to H. Meyer, the right, title, and interest of William T. Campbell to the five-story brick tenement 2,401 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.1 by 80.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William T. Gray, referee, 450 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 19 by 100.5; three-story dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,789.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Truax, referee, 64 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 185 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,045; on prior mortgage, $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Donnelly, referee, 446 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 262.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brownstone building. Due on judgment, $6,580.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 337 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,150.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.**

No. 615 West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, by S. Benham Spencer, D. D., of 155 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, four-story brick dwelling; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Fulton Avenue, southeast corner, by Cecilia Shanley of Pelham and Arthur Avenues, six two-story frame dwellings; cost, $15,000.

No. 217 East Third Street, by Ignatz Offner, alterations to four-story brick store and basement; cost, $700.

No. 2,259 Third Avenue, by Reform Low Dutch Church, Harlem, alterations to three-story brick store and dwellings; price not recorded.

No. 414 East Twenty-sixth Street, by Loomis Laboratory, alterations to five-story brick laboratory; cost, $3,000.

### BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. John J. Hastings has sold, for Louis Lehn, to Frank Duesterwald, at $8,500, the three-story brick building, with store, 145 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, 16.8 by 80.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. James F. Breemley sold, to William J. Carr, plaintiff, at $1,200, the three-story frame dwelling 428 Watkins Avenue, 20 by 100, and to the same, at $1,000, the adjoining similar dwelling 430 Watkins Avenue.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Second Street, four three-story brick stores and flats, six families each, 25 by 70 each; cost, $40,000; Eiler & Schaefer, owners.

Gelston Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Ninety-second Street, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; cost, $1,400; Margaret Hughes, owner.

Barbey Street, west side, 100 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 32; cost, $2,500; William M. Rhodebeck, owner.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 29.

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth M. Carrington to Marian E. Moore ..... $1

74TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Minna Langguth to Henry Helmor, ½ part ..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Emil Beyer and wife to Anna M. Nikirkuth ..... 1

LOTS 376 AND 386, map of Arden property, East Chester and Westchester; Amelia E. Hayes to Nettie J. Jones.. 1

LOTS 247 and 250, same map; Alfred Urbansky and wife to Walter W. Taylor, ex property ..... 5

PRATT AV, e s, 483.4 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x101.6x50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Edward A. Davis..... 900

RANDALL AV, e s, n e corner of Hunt Av, 50x100; same to Edward A. Davis ..... 1,000

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St Ann's Av, 50x100; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife and Solomon Marx to Sigmund B. Steinmann ..... 1

165TH ST, s s, 40.2 ft w of Kelly St, 36x 73x36.1x75.8; James Barrett to Matilda S. Davis ..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 267.6 ft n of 161st St, 82.9x135; Mary Dodge and Annie White to Conrad Kopp ..... 6,000

147TH ST, 287 West; Mirian E. Moore to Elizabeth M. Carrington..... 1

66TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Albertina Miller to the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company..... 28,500

124TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Emil Beyer and wife to Anne M. Nikirkuth ..... 1

PIETT ST, 35; Eugene Wise and wife to Ignats M. Rottenberg ..... 1

STANTON ST, 274; Esther Kinzler to Benjamin Hollender..... 11,000

218TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Webster, Winfield and wife to William C. Strange..... 1

43D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Rosenn W. Smith to Jacob Loewer ..... 13,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 75th St, 102.2x123.9; Charles T. Barney and wife to Francis P. Burke..... 1

84TH ST, 33 West; Theresa Steinmann and husband to Leopold Hleier..... 10

75TH ST, 331 East; Amelia Bhenburg and others, executors of Anne C. A. Ihlenburg, to Gustav Liebermann..... 12,000

EAST END AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 25x96; Amalie Schellenberger to August Hoennicke and wife..... 24,500

135TH ST, 446 and 448 East; William J. Nicklas to Morris Finn and another..... 1

183D ST, 23 East; Adelheid Weicke to Anna M. A. Eglinger..... 7,000

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John H. Bronson to Mary F. Parrott, exchange..... 1

139TH ST, 310 and 312 West; Valentine Hamman and wife to Charles Hamm and wife..... 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 26.1 ft s of 108th St, 77.5x88x75.6x105.4; Oscar T. Mackay and wife to Frank L. Smith..... 100

150TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Joseph McBride to Mary A. McBride ..... 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 25x 75; Avery D. Andrews, referee, to Jacob Westheimer and others..... 2,700

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 25x75; same to same..... 5,200

150TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 50; same to same..... 1,900

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 525 ft w of Grove St, or Trinity Av, 25x100; Henry P. De Graaf and wife to Felix Levy..... 100

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 550 ft w of Grove St, or Trinity Av, 25x100; same to Leopold Jonas ..... 150

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Sigmund B. Steinmann and wife to Leopold Bleier..... 10

HAMPDEN ST, n s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 112.10x-- to Aqueduct Av x101.8x 95.11; John E. Westlake and wife to Elizabeth C. Hillgebauer..... 5,250

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; John J. Brennan to John Little..... 1,300

LOT 43, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Frederick Daiber..... 1,800

3D AV, n w corner of William's Bridge Road, 100x92x100.4; Marie A. and Ernest J. Lecocq to Ernest J. Lecocq..... 1,000

#### Recorded Leases.

BAUMANN, Albert, to Daniel Marron; 2,211 8th Av, 4¾ years..... $1,800

RIEDER, Sarah J., to Stephen Denihan; 326 West St, store, &c, 5 5-12 years ..... 720

NEWBOLD, Mary E., to Frank Mulgrew; 231 West St, 4 years..... 1,000

#### Recorded Mortgages.

BURKE, Francis P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Central Park West and 75th St, 1 year....$100,000

BRETTELL, Frank, and others to A. M. DeWitt; 56 East 107th St, 5 years.. 20,000

BLANKE, August, and wife to H. W. Schmidt and another, executor; 324 East 59th St, 5 years..... 14,000

SAME to same; 322 East 59th St, 5 years. 14,000

CHRISTOPHER, George W. and another to William E. Ver Planck, as trustee; 275 Water St, 3 years..... 6,000

COOPER, Gertrude E., and others to M. E. Smith and others, administrator; n s West 11th St, 139.10 ft w of Waverley Place, 1 year..... 1,763

DALTON, Matthew F., and another to Martin Whelan; s w corner of Scott Av and Decatur Av, 4 years..... 500

EGLINGER, Anna M. A., to Samuel M. Vogel; e s of 9th Av, 39.9 ft s of 42d St, 3 years..... 3,000

DAIBER, Frederick, to W. T. Matthias; Lot 43, map of Arden property, 1 year.

FISHEL, Aaron A., and others to Helen Somborn; n e corner of 2d Av and 95th St, 5 years..... 22,000

HUGHES, Theresa, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; 14 Gay St, 1 year..... 3,000

HOENNICKE, August, and wife to Amalie Schellenberger; w s of East End Av, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 5 years..... 3,000

HAWKES, Henry, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 109th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 29,000

SAME to Allen L. Mordecai; n s of 109th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 8,000

HAMM, Charles, and wife to Mary Koeckeleen; 110th St, 310 and 312 West, 3 years..... 8,500

KOPP, Conrad, to Annie White; w s of Tinton Av, 267 ft n of 161st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 3,000

KENNEDY, James, and wife to George Hill; n w corner of Gray St and Anthony Av, 2 years..... 3,500

LOEWERS, Jacob, to R. W. Smith; n s of 43d St, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years.. 10,000

LIEBERMANN, Gustav, to Samuel Steiner; 331 East 75th St, 1 year..... 4,000

LESLIE, Robert L., and another to M. F. Smith; e s of Pyne St, 625 ft n of Bayard St, 1 year..... 350

MOORE, Marian E., to E. M. Carrington; s s of 115th St, 105 ft e of 4th Av, secures note.

ROTHERMEL, Philippine, to Dora Miller; n e corner of 3d Av and 89th St, leasehold ..... 5,000

STRANGE, William C., and wife to F. D. Weekes, as trustee; n s of 22d St, 234.4 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 18,000

SIMON HENRY, to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; s s of 81st St, 145 ft e of 2d Av, installments..... 9,000

SMITH, Mary, and another to H. M. Edgar; s s of 134th St, 216.8 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,000

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., to Randolph Guggenheimer and another; n s of 134th St, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year.. 4,500

SHANLEY, Cecelia, to John F. Steeves; s e corner of Pyne and Bayard Sts, 1 year..... 10,000

STILLGEBAUER, Elizabeth C., to J. E. Westlake; n s of Hampden Av, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 1 year..... 1,000

STRANGE, William C., to F. D. Weekes, trustee; n s of 21st St, 214 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 16,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to F. M. Jencks; s s of 80th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 10,000

THE SISTERHOOD OF THE CONVENT OF ST. Teresa, New-York, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Henry St, Lot 241, map of Henry Rutgers, 1 year.. 16,000

TOOHIG, Timothy, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 521 East 148th St, 3 years ..... 1,000

ZIMMERMANN, Franciska, to Margaret F. Kelly; n s of 158th St, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 500

#### Assignments of Mortgages.

BOLGER, Richard, to J. H. Duffy..... $1

HEWLETT, Mary, to Andrew Ludwig.. 1

BOGGS, Mary, to Robert McGill..... 3,333

MAPES, John A., to S. F. Bonnard, guardian ..... 7,056

MACKEY, Oscar T., to F. M. Jencks.... 8,500

STERN, Joseph, and another, trustees, to Jacob Fritz and wife..... 8,323

THE JOHN EICHLER BREWING COMpany to Marie Eichler..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Anna L. Poor (two assignments) ..... 36,000

#### Lis Pendens.

64TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Elizabeth W. Aldrich against Alice Leo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

418T ST, 57 East; Clarence S. Wadsworth against George Crawford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

82D ST, s s, 237 ft w of Central Park West, 21 ft front; 82d St, s s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 21 ft front; New-York Life Insurance Company against James Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; A. Ames's Sons against Morris Wiederman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

187TH AV, 639 and 661; Gregorio de Quesada against Virginia Jeneway and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MATILDA ST, n s, Lot 72, 50 ft front; Emma F. Bonnett against Margaretta Farrington and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MOTT ST, 106; Elizabeth J. C. Lane against James E. Robins and others, (partition.)

3D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 94th St, 25 ft front; Isaac Levy against Richard Clemens and others, (action to recover amount.)

11TH ST, n s, 245.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25 ft front; Louis V. Bell, trustee, against Annie Weinstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

## THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### Speculation More Active, with Prices Higher.

### DECREASED STOCKS AND HIGHER WEST

**Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Higher—Cotton Neglected—Coffee Higher.**

There was more activity in grain, and prices were higher, influenced by decreased stocks, and following the advance West, while cables were firmer and local shorts covered rather freely. Provisions were also higher, but had only a light demand. Cotton was almost neglected, and closed lower. Coffee ruled firm and closed higher, with a fair demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator | 76¼@ | 28¾ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator | 28½@ | |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 48¾@ | |
| Flour, straights, Spring | $3.40 | @$3.70 |
| Flour, straights, Winter | 3.55 | @ 3.75 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 7 | @ .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 | @ 20 |
| Pork, mess | 12.00 | @12.75 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 17½@ | 18 |
| Sugar, granulated | 4 3-16@ | 4¼ |
| Coffee, Rio No. 7 | 16 | @ 16¼ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new | 9@ | 9¾ |
| Iron, No. 1 foundry | 12.00 | @12.75 |
| Iron, Scotch, Coltness | 20.00 | @ .. |
| Copper, lake | 11.60 | @11.75 |
| Lead | 3.50 | @ 3.55 |

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and very irregular. The early trading was at an advance of 1⅛@1⅜c, on firmer cables, higher West, light shipments from Argentina, decreased visible supply, decrease of 2,090,000 bushels on passage, and 1,000,000 bushels by local shorts, declining ½@⅝c through local realliging, and closing firm at ⅝@ 1c advance for the day. Spot was held at 1c advance, with demand light. Sales, 1,040 bushels ungraded red at 73½c, delivered. Quotations at close: No 2 red, free on board, 2c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 78½c; No. 1 hard, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 53,250 bushels; receipts, 23,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 140,852 bushels; in the interior, 387,584 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 127,884 bushels, or to 3,456,033 bushels, (1,016,760 bushels contract red and 24,870 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 23,800 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,254,000 bushels, or to 30,229,000 bushels, against 57,144,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and closed firm at unchanged prices to ⅝c advance, with cables firmer and following wheat. Spot was less active at ⅛@¼c advance. Sales of 42,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 40¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¾c over September, delivered. Receipts, 85,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 104,954 bushels; in the interior, 330,261 bushels. Clearances hence, 76,123 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 96,104 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 240,620 bushels, or to 565,120 bushels, (363,530 bushels No. 2 mixed and no steamer mixed.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 734,000 bushels, or to 5,207,000 bushels, against 3,973,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were rather neglected and without change. Spot were dull and weak at unchanged prices. Sales, 43,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32@32½c; do, clipped, 34c; No. 4, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 28¾@28⅞c; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29¾c, for 22,000 bushels; track mixed, 28¾@30c; track white, 32@40c, for 20,000 bushels. Receipts, 68,500 bushels; export, 20,879 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 244,285 bushels, or to 832,605 bushels, (70,468 bushels No. 2 white and 876,860 bushels No. 2.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 323,000 bushels, or to 4,881,000 bushels, against 1,247,000 bushels same day last year.

#### OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 15,000 | 75¾@76 | 76 |
| August | 420,000 | 75 1-16@76½ | 76¼ |
| September | 5,140,000 | 75 9-16@76⅞ | 76¾ |
| October | 5,000 | 76¾@ .. | 76¾ |
| December | 4,230,000 | 77 @78 1-16 | 77¾ |
| May | 325,000 | 79¾@80½ | 80¾ |
| Total | 10,135,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | .. | @.. | 48¼ |
| September | 60,000 | 48¼@48½ | 48⅜ |
| October | 30,000 | 47¼@47⅝ | 47⅝ |
| May | 50,000 | 41¾@41¾ | 41¾ |
| Total | 140,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | .. | @.. | 28½ |
| August | .. | @.. | 27¼ |
| September | .. | @.. | 26¾ |
| October | .. | @.. | 26⅞ |
| No. 2 white— | | | |
| September | .. | @.. | 28½ |

FLOUR—City millers reported a good trade, but the general demand was slow, with prices held steady. Sales, 32,000 bbls, chiefly City Mills, including 16,500 bbls patents; 12,100 bbls clear; 1,500 bbls extra, and 1,500 bbls fine, at quotations. Arrivals, 10,146 bbls and 2,836 sacks; exports, 9,177 bbls and 15,640 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 13,477 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Fine | Nominal. |
| Supers | Nominal. |
| No. 2 | 2.30@$3.10 |
| No. 1 | 3.15@ 3.30 |
| Clears | 3.40@ 3.60 |
| Straights | 3.60@ 3.80 |
| White wheat, straights | 3.80@ .. |
| Patents | 3.90@ 3.80 |
| Special brands | 4.00@ 4.05 |
| City patents | 4.50@ 4.75 |
| City clears | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| City extras | @ 3.55 |
| City supers | @ 3.30 |
| City fine | @ 3.15 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. |
|---|---|
| Fine | @ .. |
| Supers | Nominal. |
| No. 2 | Nominal. |
| No. 1 | $2.00@ |
| Clears | Nominal. |
| Straights | $3.00@$3.10 |
| Patents | 2.70@2.90 |
| Special brands | 3.05@ 3.30 |
| | 3.30@ 3.70 |
| | 3.70@ 3.90 |
| | 4.05@ 4 60 |

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@ $3.75; fancy, $3.80.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.40; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@ $3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50 @$3.65; including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 8 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Dull; State offered at 53c, on track, and 56c, in boatloads.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye mixed, $1@$1.05; rye, $22.50@ $23 per ton, in sacks, spot, or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market for grass seeds was slow, the trading in jobbing quantities, while prices were without change. In job lots, prices stood for clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

#### OILS.

COTTONSEED—The leading buyers have found some competition at the mills for the moderate quantities at present on offer at what may be called reasonable prices. The packer at the West who bought last week the 1,000 bbls in bulk, delivered at Chicago, at 24c, and then referred to, has stepped in again and taken a line of 2,000 bbls crude, in bulk, which had been held in the Mississippi Valley, and for which he paid 19c at the mill. The comparatively light holdings of most of the mills and the generally confident look to the position prompt asking prices that look extreme, and to stopping consideration of the offerings at the South, in instances. The market here was hardly higher for the day, but it was firm. Prices had come upon a basis, or to 20c for prime yellow, which prompted a disposition to sell a little more freely on the part of several parties, who, at that price, had a satisfactory profit. There were 450 bbls prime yellow sold at 20c, and further offers to sell at that price at the close. Good off-grade yellow was sold at 27½c for 300 bbls, with up to 28c asked. Some of this business came from exporters. There were offers to sell prime yellow, to arrive, at 20c. COCOANUT OIL had a moderate inquiry; there were 150 tuns Ceylon, October and November shipments, offered at 5¼c and 25 tuns sold at 5¼c asked and Cochin at 5¼c bid and 5¾c asked. MENHADEN was quiet; quoted at 22@ 23c. LINSEED was in fair demand, and quite firm at 39c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light business, with pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white, at 57@60c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand, with 51c quoted for city.

#### Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Oil opened and highest, $1.30; lowest, $1.25; closed, $1.28½. Standard's price for crude oil, $1.25.

#### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—While there was very slow speculation at the West, yet the drift of prices was to a stronger basis, and the close shows an advance of 12½ to 17 points on pork, 2 to 5 points on lard, and 5 points on bacon. The receipts of hogs were small, even less than estimates made on Saturday, while grain was better; therefore, came the more confident views over the values of the products. There was no improvement in the export business, but in the way of protecting the strength on the options, in default of material demand from outsiders, the packers were bidding. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 10,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were: 5,944 bbls pork, 8,216,105 lb lard, and 9,296,814 lb meats; same time last year, 3,317 bbls pork, 8,077,695 lb of lard, and 16,902,625 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 4,831 bbls pork, 3,004,958 lb lard, and 12,382,525 lb meats; same time last year, 2,994 bbls pork, 7,438,869 lb lard, and 18,875,874 lb meats.

LARD—Through a little buying by one or two of the packers and favored by the small hog supplies, the market at the West advanced 2½ to 5 points, and closed firm, with July at 6.30c nominal; September was at 6.30@6.37½c, closing at 6.37½c; October at 6.40@6.42c, closing at 6.42c; January at 6.37@ 6.40c, closing at 6.40c bid. Here there was absence of export demand. The local refiners made one or two offers on cash at about 5 points under the asking rate; therefore, trading was unimportant; cash was held at 6.67½c. City steam was scarce and quiet, with 6.25c bid and 6.37½c asked. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.67c. Refined was slow; Continent at 7.05c; South American at 7.35c. Compound lard continued slack; quoted at 4¾@5¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Made, on light dealings at the West, an advance of 12½@17½c, and was well supported at the close, more through buying by the packers than from demand otherwise, and based upon the light supplies; July closed at $10.72, nominal; September was at $10.82½, closing at $10.82½; January at $10.70 bid to $10.80, closing at $10.80; there was only small lots taken by exporters, in all 175 bbls, and at firm prices. Prices here were: For mess, $12@$12.75; family mess, $12.50@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $12.25 @$14.25.

BACON—There was a firmer tendency on the short-rib dealings most of the day, as protected by the packers, whose views were strengthened by the small receipts of hogs and higher grain at the West; July closed at $6.10, nominal; September was at $6.12½@$6.22, closing at $6.20; October at $6.12 bid to $6.20 asked, closing at $6.17 bid; January at $5.65@$5.67 asked, closing at $5.65 bid.

GUTMEATS—In city meats there was more of a business in pickled bellies at the slightly easier prices that were made at the close last week, while other cuts were slow and fairly steady in price; sales of 20,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 7½c, and 10,000 lb do, 14-lb average, at 7c; city-pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled hams at 9¼c; pickled tongue, 7½c; 10-lb average; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c for 14 to 16-lb average; pickled hams at 9¼@10c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾@8¾c for 12 lb, and 8¾@8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—There was a little inquiry on export account, and a moderate movement to the home trade, while prices were without change, and for the most part held steadily. Quoted: Packet, $9@$11; family, $11@13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@17 for best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was hardly material inquiry from smokers; therefore prices for full lots were nominal. Quoted offered at $17 at the West and $18 here.

DRESSED HOGS were at well-sustained prices on fair demands; receipts at the West, 20,705 head; same time last year, 96,817 head. Chicago—Receipts, 10,000 head; good average firm; there weak; $4.55@5.35; left over, 10,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,366 head; strong; $4.60@5.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 1,211 head; higher; $4.50@ $5.15. Omaha—Receipts, 600 head; light average strong; other averages steady; $4.70@$4.90. Pittsburg, active; $5@$5.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 128 head; $4.50@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,000 head; strong; $4.60@$5. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $5.20@$5.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; steady; $5@$5.25. Quotations here were 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾@7c for 160 lb, 7⅛@7¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The city melters were holding the 4¼c price steadily, while they had 4c old; most of the melters had only this week's supply to offer, or as not holding accumulations, but there were 200 hhds to 300 hhds in other hands, awaiting a sale; the consumers here appear unwilling to go ahead, except at the concessions, although the reports from the West are of considerable parcels having been taken up there lately at 4¾c by the soap consumers, and the temper there is quite firm; the country-made lots were in moderate receipt here, and taken up at a reserved price, and to the extent of 80,000 lb at 4⅛@4¼c, as to quality.

STEARINE—In oleostearine trading was at a standstill. The West absolutely declined to consider offerings at any price, in view of the condition of business in manufactured goods, while the local lard refiners declined to buy, except at a lower price than the pressers would concede on their moderate holdings. The asking price here was 6¾c. For lard stearine the market was quiet and firm, on light supplies; quoted at 8⅝c for Western. Oleo oil was at 47 florins at Rotterdam.

#### COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and 10@25 points higher, on European buying and absence of local sellers. Havre and Hamburg were unchanged to ⅛c higher. Spot Rio was dull, but held firmer at 16¢@16½c for No. 7, and 14¾@15c for No. 8. Sales, 1,500 bags Central American, 800 bags Maracaibo, 700 bags Savanilla, and 650 bags unwashed Caracas on private terms. Option Sales —Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 15.30c; December, 1,000 bags at 15.15c; March, 750 bags at 15.05c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 15.30c; August, 250 bags at 15.25c; September, 3,500 bags at 15.35c; October, 500 bags at 15.35c, 3,000 bags at 15.40c; December, 1,250 bags at 15.15c, 3,250 bags at 15.20c; March, 250 bags at 15c; total, 12,250 bags; total for day, 14,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-Day. | Same Time Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 15.05@15.15 | 12.45@12.55 |
| February | 15.00@15.10 | 12.40@12.50 |
| March | 15.00@15.05 | 12.35@12.50 |
| April | @ | 12.25@ |
| July | 15.30@15.40 | @ .. |
| August | 15.30@15.35 | 14.75@14.85 |
| September | 15.35@15.40 | 13.00@13.95 |
| October | 15.40@15.45 | 13.25@13.30 |
| November | 15.30@15.35 | 12.85@12.95 |
| December | 15.20@15.25 | 12.75@12.80 |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York Saturday | 215,311 |
| Arrivals | |
| Total | 215,311 |
| Warehouse deliveries Saturday | 3,572 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 211,739 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 65,823 |
| Arrivals | |
| Total | 65,323 |
| Deliveries Saturday | 795—64,558 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 42,311 |
| Arrivals | |
| Total | 42,311 |
| Deliveries Saturday | 746—41,565 |
| Total stock in other ports | |
| | 106,128 |
| Total stock in United States | 317,862 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to July 27 | 97,000 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to July 27 | 23,000 |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to July 27 | 35,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to July 19 | 16,000 |
| | 201,000 |
| Total | 518,862 |
| Same time 1894 | 357,145 |
| Same time 1895 | 402,869 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 16 @16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 2.95 above No. 7 | No. 6 | 1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 2 | 2.60 above No. 7 | No. 7 | .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3 | 2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8 | 1.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 4 | 1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9 | 1.60 below No. 7 |
| No. 5 | 1.35 above No. 7 | No. 10 | 1.90 below No. 7 |

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6 | 1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 2 | Nom. above No. 7 | No. 7 | .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3 | 2.75 above No. 7 | No. 8 | 1.25 below No. 7 |
| No. 4 | 2.25 above No. 7 | No. 9 | 1.75 below No. 7 |
| No. 5 | 1.50 above No. 7 | No. 10 | 2.50 below No. 7 |

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java, fancies | 28 @31 | Mocha | 25½@26 |
| Java, Malang | 21 @22 | La Guayra— | |
| Padang, int'r | 27 @27½ | Cora | 16¼@17½ |
| Macassar— | | Caracas | 17¾@18¼ |
| Timor | 23 @24 | Do, washed | 19 @21 |
| Tajo | 21½@22½ | Porto Cabello | 17 @18 |
| Maracaibo— | | Do, washed | 19 @20½ |
| Trujillo | 17 @18 | Ocana | 18½@19 |
| Bocono | 17¾@18 | Bucara'ga | 18½@20½ |
| Tovar | 17¾@18 | Do, washed | 20 @21½ |
| Merida | 18 @20 | Bogota | 20 @22 |
| Cucuta, ord'y | 18 @18½ | Mexican— | |
| Do, f'r to g'd | 18¾@19 | Cordova, g'n | 18 @18½ |
| Do, p'r to c'e | 19 @20 | Do, white | 18½@19 |
| Central American— | | Oaxaca | 19 @21 |
| Costa Rica | 16¾@20 | Guatemala and | |
| San Salvador | 17¾@18½ | Coban | 19 @21½ |
| Do, washed | 19 @20 | Jamaica | 16½@20 |

#### COTTON.

Contracts were very dull and 2@4 points lower, with absence of speculation, and Liverpool partly ⅛ point up, while local longs realized. Spot was steady and more active. Sales, 1,200 bales to shippers, and 664

opening at 69⅝, and closing at 69⅝@69⅝c; cash trade was a little more active to-day; the usual premium of 3c over September was paid for No. 1 Northern, both for spot and to arrive; receipts, 32,400 bushels; shipments, 48,960 bushels; on track: No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c. Corn—No. 3, 42¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23½@24¼c; No. 3, 23½@24c. Flour, $3.50@$3.90 for patents; $2.50@$3.15 for bakers' production, 30,000 bbls; shipments, 25,712 bbls.

DULUTH, July 29.—There was a good demand for wheat to-day, the mills taking 250,000 bushels at the former premium over September; there was considerable inquiry for export, but the stiff price for bid sales; September opened at 70c, advanced to 70¾c, fell back to the opening, and closed at 70¼c asked, an advance of ⅛@⅜c over Saturday. The close—No. 1 hard, cash, 72¾c; July, 73c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¾c; July, 72½c; September, 70½c; December, 72¼c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 68¾c; No. 3 Northern, 68¾c; rejected, 61¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 73¾c; Northern, 73¼c; receipts, 36,840 bushels; shipments, 10,284 bushels; inspected, 203 bushels; last year, 136 bushels.

UTICA, July 29.—At the Utica Board of Trade to-day the following sales of cheese were made: 5,330 bxs at 7¼c, 2,780 bxs at 7¼c, 510 bxs at 7⅜c, 520 bxs at 7⅜c, 875 bxs on commission; 75 pkgs creamery butter at 18c, 78 packages creamery butter at 18½c. At Little Falls these sales were made: 136 bxs cheese at 7⅛c, 2,786 bxs at 7¼c, 1,435 bxs at 7⅜c, 566 bxs on private terms, 100 bxs on commission; 35 pkgs creamery butter at 18@19c. At Ogdensburg farm dairy butter at 17@18c.

PEORIA, July 29.—Corn—Receipts, 30,500 bushels; shipments, 16,500 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2, 43¼c; No. 3, 42¾c. Oats—Receipts, 72,600 bushels; shipments, 55,000 bushels; market slow and steady; No. 2 white, 25¾@26c; No. 3 white, 25@25⅜c. Rye—Receipts, 900 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels; market dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

| | Beeves. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City..... | 2,383 | 6 | 2,296 | 38,591 | 7,836 |
| Sixtieth Street.. | 5,212 | 138 | 6,319 | 6,931 | 113 |
| Fortieth Street.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,956 |
| Hoboken ..... | 2,775 | 42 | 154 | 4,008 | ... |
| L. V. R. R..... | 1,112 | ... | 137 | 336 | 2,159 |
| Scattering..... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total..... | 11,988 | 186 | 8,906 | 50,166 | 25,064 |
| Total for last week ..... | 12,269 | 185 | 8,827 | 51,830 | 24,208 |

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice..... | $5.30@$5.70 |
| Medium to fair..... | 4.90@ 5.30 |
| Common..... | 3.65@ 4.85 |
| Bulls and dry cows..... | 1.25@ 3.00 |
| Oxen and stags..... | 2.75@ 5.00 |
| Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $4.60 @$5.00. | |

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

| Shipper. | Steamer. | Qr's. Live Cattle. | Qr's. Live Beef. | Sheep. | Live Hogs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastmans Co.. | New-York ..... | ... | 1,800 | ... | ... |
| Eastmans Co.. | Campania ..... | ... | 2,000 | ... | ... |
| M. Goldsmith | Nomadic ..... | 325 | ... | 615 | ... |
| J. Shamberg & Son ..... | Nomadic ..... | 306 | ... | ... | 636 |
| M. Goldsmith. | Llandaff City.. | 124 | ... | ... | ... |
| M. Goldsmith. | Massachusetts.. | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| M. Goldsmith. | France ..... | 154 | ... | ... | ... |
| J. Shamberg & Son ..... | Massachusetts. | 275 | ... | ... | ... |
| Schwarzschild & Sulzberger | Massachusetts. | 275 | 1,732 | ... | ... |
| Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. | Colorado ..... | 100 | ... | 500 | ... |
| D. H. Sherman. | New-York ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D. H. Sherman | France ..... | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| N. Morris..... | Nomadic ..... | ... | 2,240 | ... | ... |
| G. F. Lough & Co..... | Trinidad ..... | ... | ... | 50 | ... |
| A. Strauss..... | Trinidad ..... | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| L.S. Dillenback | Trinidad ..... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| Total shipments..... | | 1,811 | 8,272 | 1,316 | |
| Total shipments last week. ... | | 1,876 | 7,960 | 1,407 | |
| Boston shipments this week. | | 1,776 | 4,949 | 978 | |
| Baltimore shipments this week. | | 491 | ... | 1,198 | |
| Phila. shipments this week... | | 572 | 769 | ... | |
| Montreal shipments this week. | | 3,440 | ... | 6,027 | |
| To London..... | | 3,479 | 1,732 | 2,178 | |
| To Liverpool..... | | 3,574 | 9,958 | 5,815 | |
| To Southampton ..... | | ... | 2,300 | ... | |
| To Glasgow ..... | | 1,010 | ... | 108 | |
| To Antwerp..... | | ... | ... | 700 | |
| To Bristol..... | | 375 | ... | 653 | |
| To Bermuda and West Indies. | | 52 | ... | 65 | |
| Total to all ports..... | | 8,080 | 13,990 | 9,519 | |
| Total to all ports last week. | | 7,962 | 16,906 | 13,162 | |

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 26 cars, or 4,035 head: 175 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, 51 cars for the market; and of these 34 cars were on sale at Jersey City. On light supplies, steers of all grades ruled active and firm at an advance of 10@10c lb; fat cows, bulls, and oxen were steady, and thin cows and grass bulls 10@15c lower; the yards were readily cleared; exporters bought 131 cattle for shipment; drivers paid an advance on prime steers, grass and corn fed, sold at $3.75@$5.60; Distillery-fed do at $4.10@$5.70; oxen and stags, $2.75@ $5; distillery-fed bulls at $3@$4; grass-fed do, $1.50@$2.75; cows at $1@$3.50, and by the head, $7.50@$14 each. City-dressed natives sides firm at 6¼@9c lb; Texas do selling at 5@6c. To-day's London cable quote American steers at 11@ 12c lb, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; refrigerator beef steady at 7⅝@9¾c lb, and American sheep lower, with general sales at 10@ 10c, extra wethers, 12½c. The Bovic, sailing Tuesday, carries 300 cattle and 716 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, 330 cattle 750 sheep for M. Goldsmith, 2,480 quarters of beef for N. Morris.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—20 Illinois steers, 1,300 lb average, at $5.50; 100 do, 1,145 lb, at $5.37½; 30 do, 1,242 lb, at $5.30; 14 do, 1,296 lb, at $5.30; 36 do, 1,272 lb, at $5.15; 9 do, 1,253 lb, at $5.15; 6 do, 1,038 lb, at $4.80; 22 Kentucky do, 1,273 lb, at $4.75; 24 Texans, 1,183 lb, at $3.85; 2 do, 1,100 lb, at $3.50; 26 distillery-fed Indiana steers, 1,335 lb, at $5.70; 78 do, 1,358 lb, at $5.65; 2 do, 1,360 lb, at $4.75; 6 do, 1,083 lb, at $4.70; 14 Kentucky do, 1,146 lb, at $4.65; 15 do, 1,200 lb, at $4.60; 15 do, 1,200 lb, at $5.10; 9 do, 1,030 to 1,700 lb, at $4.10@$4.75; 5 slop-fed bulls, 1,475 lb, at $4; 2 do, 875 lb, at $3. D. McPHERSON & CO.—9 Virginia steers, 1,400 lb, at $5.30; 10 do, 1,347 lb, at $5.15; 10 do, 1,348 lb, at $5; 1 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.80; 16 Indiana do, 1,352 lb, at $5.45; 18 Ohio do, 1,325 lb, at $5.25; 17 do, 1,298 lb, at $5.15; 2 do, 1,145 lb, at $4.65; 2 do, 1,315 lb, at $4.50; 13 mixed cattle, 1,258 lb, at $3.25; 6 heifers, 605 lb, at $2.55; 1 bull, 780 lb, at $2; 2 do, 635 lb, at $1.70; 3 do, 517 lb, at $1.50. S. W. SHERMAN —19 Illinois steers, 1,210 lb, at $5.20; 17 do, 1,257 lb, at $5.15; 23 do, 1,221 lb, at $5.15. H. SANDERS—2 oxen, 1,760 lb, at $3.75; 1 do, 1,770 lb, at $3.30; 2 stags, 840 lb, at $3.25; 4 bulls, 1,002 lb, at $2.25; 7 do, 906 lb, at $2.10; 3 do, 550 to 1,150 lb, at $2; 2 do, 815 lb, at $1.90; 4 do, 850 lb, at $1.80; 3 do, 690 lb, at $1.70; 2 cows, 975 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 780 to 1,030 lb, at $2.60@ $2.65; 3 do, 883 lb, at $2.25; 5 do, 590 lb, at $2.25; 7 do, 830 lb, at $1.40; 20 do, 778 lb, at $1.40; 1 do, 903 lb, at $1.30. M. GOLDSMITH —20 Illinois steers, 1,240 lb, at $5.10. NEWTON & CO.—4 oxen, 1,500 lb, at $5; 2 do, 1,585 lb, at $4.50; 1 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.25; 3 do, 1,333 lb, at $4; 1 do, 1,300 lb, at $3.50; 3 bulls, 780 lb, at $2.25; 10 cows, 922 lb, at $1.25; 3 do, 723 lb, at $2.25. HEILBURN—20 Ohio steers, 1,230 lb, at $5.15; 20 do, 1,272 lb, at $5.15. J. DUCEY—21 Buffalo steers, 975 lb, at $3.75; 20 bulls, 772 lb, at $1.80; 7 cows, 910 lb, at $2.30; 2 do, 750 lb, at $1.75. J. MALLEY—17 steers, 1,147 lb, at $5.10. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 oxen, 1,435 lb, at $2.75; 31 bulls, 834 lb, at $1.85; 16 do, 793 lb, at $1.80; 10 do, 774 lb, at $1.75; 4 cows at $14 head; 15 do, at $10.50; 2 do, at $8.50. G. DILLENBACK—34 bulls, 790 lb, at $1.80; 27 cows, 790 lb, at $1.80; 1 do, for $14; 8 do, at $8 head; 2 do at $7.50. HUME & MULLEN—12 bulls, 833 lb, at $1.90; 28 cows, 855 lb, at $2.40; 21 do, 882 lb, at $2; 5 do, at $10 each. S. TUDD & CO.—41 cows, 1,100 lb, at $2.25; 2 bulls, 870 lb, at $2.20; 2 do, 800 lb, at $2.05; 4 do, 918 lb, at $2.05; 5 do, 788 lb, at $2.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 77 head. Market steady, and the few sales were at $21@$41 head for inferior to good cows, calves included.

CALVES—Receipts, 3,007 head, all for the market. Demand active at an advance of 25c on grassers and buttermilks and 25@50c on veals; the pens were cleared early; poor to prime veals sold at $4.25@$6.50 100 lb; selected do at $6.75; culls at $3.75@$4; buttermilks at $3@$3.37½, and 10 head at $3.50; grassers at $2.50@$2.90. Dressed calves firm at 7@10c for city-dressed veals, 6½@9c for country-dressed, 5½@6c for dressed buttermilks, and 4½@5½c for dressed grassers.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—89 veals, 156 lb average, at 6.50 ;00 lb; 18 do, 156 lb, at $6.25; 82 do, 136 lb, at $6.25; 105 do, 130 lb, at $6; 2 do, 145 lb, at $5.55; 5 do, 162 lb, at $5; mixed calves, 120 lb, at $4; 12 fed calves, 245 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 215 lb, at $3.50; 11 buttermilks, 173 lb, at $3.30; 33 do, 177 lb, at $3.25; 14 do, 164 lb, at $3.25; 42 do, (part grassers,) 182 lb, at $2.90; 162 grassers, 165 lb, at $2.75; 8 do, 112 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—301 veals, 147 lb, at $6.50; 72 do, 136 lb, at $6.25; 28 do, 143 lb, at $6; 5 do, 150 lb, at $5; 28 culls, 183 lb, at $4; 10 buttermilk calves, 185 lb, at $3.50; 85 do, 199 lb, at $3; 66 grassers, 175 lb, at $2.75; 6 do, 170 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—4 veals, 137 lb, at $6.75; 46 do, 145 lb, at $6.50; 13 do, 134 lb, at $6; 6 do, 106 lb, at $5.25; 1 do, 195 lb, at $5; 2 culls, 155 lb, at $4; 28 mixed calves, 195 lb, at $3.62½; 33 buttermilks, 194 lb, at $3.38; 28 grassers, 149 lb, at $2.62½. P. NELSON—11 veals, 144 lb, at $6.75; 3 do, 146 lb, at $6.75; 73 do, 143 lb, at $6.50; 20 do, 144 lb, at $6.25; 2 do, 112 lb, at $6; 36 do, 145 lb, at $5.50; 70 do, 136 lb, at $5.25; 10 do, 186 lb, at $4.50; 18 do, 96 lb, at $4.25; 5 do, (culls,) 194 lb, at $4; 7 fed calves, 185 lb, at $3.50; 5 do, 186 lb, at $3.50; 17 do, 234 lb, at $3.25; 34 buttermilks, 167 lb, at $3.12½; 25 do, 189 lb, at $3; 29 do, (part grassers,) 147 lb, at $2.87½. EGE & OTIS—48 veals, 158 lb, at $6.75; 113 do, 147 lb, at $6.50; 8 do, 140 lb, at $4.50; 5 culls, 180 lb, at $4. S. JUDD & CO.—60 veals, 149 lb, at $6.75; 20 do, 151 lb, at $6.75; 16 do, 156 lb, at $6.50; 50 do, 148 lb, at $6.50; 30 do, 154 lb, at $6.25; 8 do, 122 lb, at $6; 17 culls, 207 lb, at $3.75; 16 fed calves, 189 lb, at $3.50; 5 do, 220 lb, at $3.25; 9 do, 308 lb, at $3; 43 mixed calves, 166 lb, at $4.62½; 15 do, 185 lb, at $4; 7 veals, 188 lb, at $6.40; 29 do, 152 lb, at $6.25; 2 do, 115 lb, at $6; 6 culls, 196 lb, at $4; 8 fed calves, 266 lb, at $3; 57 buttermilks, 187 lb, at $3; 14 do, (part grassers,) 215 lb, at $2.90. S. SANDERS—5 veals, 136 lb, at $6.75; 92 do, 156 lb, at $6.50; 25 do, 150 lb, at $6.50; 35 do, 145 lb, at $6.25; 19 do, 130 lb, at $6.12½; 47 do, 131 lb, at $6; 28 do, 152 lb, at $6; 34 buttermilk calves, 204 lb, at $3.37½; 53 do, 186 lb, at $3.12½; 28 do, 199 lb, at $3; 7 grassers, 151 lb, at $2.75; 7 fed calves, 147 lb, at $3; 2 do, 205 lb, at $3.25; 7 do, 177 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—9 veals, 189 lb, at $5.50; 12 fed calves, 215 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—18 grassers, 147 lb, at $2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 65 cars, or 1,520 head; 6 cars for butchers direct, 3 cars for export alive, and 56 cars for the market; making, with 2 cars held over Saturday, 68 cars on sale. Sheep in fair demand and good stock 10@15c higher; lambs were also selling freely at an average advance of 25c over Saturday's figures; the pens were cleared; inferior to prime sheep sold at $2@$4 100 lb; a car of export wethers at $4.62½; culls at $1; common to prime lambs at $3.50@$5.75; a car of choice do at $6; dressed mutton in fair demand at 4@7c lb; dressed lambs firm at 6⅛@11c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—276 Virginia lambs, (choice,) 68 lb average, at $6.100 lb; 242 do, 59 lb, at $5.65; 232 do, 68 lb, at $5.65; 385 do, 65 lb, at $5.37½; 269 do, 61 lb, at $5.12½; 114 do, 68 lb, at $4.50; 229 Kentucky do, 63 lb, at $5.50; 192 do, 66 lb, at $5.12½; 279 West Virginia do, 66 lb, at $5.25; 259 Western do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 247 do, 61 lb, at $4.30; 73 State do, 66 lb, at $5.25; 47 Kentucky sheep, 91 lb, at $3.50; 66 Virginia do, 89 lb, at $3.62½; 77 do, 90 lb, at $3.50; 140 do, 86 lb, at $3.25; 13 do, 76 lb, at $3; 25 do, 84 lb, at $2.75; 7 State do, 117 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—174 Kentucky lambs, 67 lb, at $5.75; 171 do, 67 lb, at $5.35; 472 West Virginia do, 62 lb, at $4.90; 281 Western do, 60 lb, at $4.25; 154 do, 61 lb, at $4.35; 113 Western sheep, 80 lb, at $2.75; 24 Kentucky do, 108 lb, at $3.50; 72 do, 107 lb, at $3.20; 216 Ohio do, 75 lb, at $2 80. M. COLLINS—258 Virginia lambs, 67 lb, at $5; 116 do, 61 lb, at $5; 205 West Virginia do, 76 lb, at $4.50; 73 State do, 63 lb, at $5; 160 Ohio sheep, 107 lb, at $4.62½; 186 do, 88 lb, at $3.65; 13 State do, 100 lb, at $2.75; 54 sheep and lambs, 77 lb, at $3; 28 Virginia do, 68 lb, at $3. J. H. WILKERSON—222 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb, at $5.70; 129 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 258 do, 66 lb, at $5.12½; 233 do, 68 lb, at $5; 232 do, 66 lb, at $5; 168 do, 56 lb, at $4.75; 241 do, 61 lb, at $4.62½; 129 Ohio do, 60 lb, at $4.50; 12 do, 58 lb, at $4.50; 12 Kentucky sheep, 116 lb, at $4; 19 do, 128 lb, at $3.80; 190 do, 106 lb, at $3.65; 4 do, 80 lb, at $3.25; 61 do, 92 lb, at $3; 178 do, 88 lb, at $3; 22 do, 147 lb, at $3; 175 do, 67 lb, at $2.62½; 102 Ohio do, 74 lb, at $2.50; 99 do, 66 lb, at $2.25; 17 sheep and lambs, 69 lb, at $2.50; 21 do, 76 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—161 Virginia lambs, 64 lb, at $5.15; 185 do, 60 lb, at $4.50; 86 State do, 69 lb, at $5.25; 64 do, 71 lb, at $5; 71 do, 65 lb, at $4.87½; 119 do, 58 lb, at $4.50; 230 Pennsylvania do, 168 lb, at $5.00½; 66 do, 71 lb, at $5; 164 do, 61 lb, at $4.62½; 80 do, 64 lb, at $4.50; 77 do, 54 lb, at $4.25; 74 do, 58 lb, at $4; 77 Virginia sheep, 82 lb, at $2.75; 19 Pennsylvania do, 95 lb, at $3.25; 53 do, 97 lb, at $3; 159 do, 95 lb, at $3; 50 State do, 78 lb, at $3.25; 18 do, 81 lb, at $3.12½; 23 do, 76 lb, at $2.50; 82 do, 86 lb, at $2.87½; 24 do, 79 lb, at $2.25; 41 do, 82 lb, at $2; 5 culls, 62 lb, at $1. HUME & MULLEN—266 Buffalo lambs, 60 lb, at $5.30; 256 do, 57 lb, at $4.12½; 363 do, 59 lb, at $3.87½; 11 State do, 75 lb, at $5.50; 35 do, 56 lb, at $4.25; 18 do, 64 lb, at $4; 2 sheep, 110 lb, at $3.50; 42 do, 104 lb, at $2. D. HARRINGTON—103 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $5; 243 do, 64 lb, at $4.62½; 528 do, 58 lb, at $4.25; Pennsylvania do, 63 lb, at $4.87½; 40 Pennsylvania sheep, 90 lb, at $3.87½; 74 Western do, 98 lb, at $3.25; 120 do, 76 lb, at $3; 100 do, 77 lb, at $3; 30 State sheep and lambs, 87 lb, at $2.25. G. DILLENBACK—143 State lambs, 67 lb, at $5; 15 do, 65 lb, at $5; 94 sheep, 77 lb, at $3; 16 do, 102 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—81 State lambs, 56 lb, at $4.75; 82 sheep, 106 lb, at $3.25.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 43¼ cars, or 6,602 head, of which about 15 cars were on sale. Market a shade higher at $5.40@$5.60 100 lb. Country-dressed steady at 7@8c for medium to light weights.—SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—128 Western hogs, 89 lb average, at $5.600 lb; 38 State hogs, 225 lb, at $5.55. G. DILLENBACK—38 State hogs, 182 lb, at $5.50; 7 do, (rough,) 250 lb, at $4.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—32 State hogs, 189 lb, at $5.40. HUME & MULLEN—6 State hogs, 208 lb, at $5.40.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,330 head; total for week thus far, 4,848 head; for same time last week, 8,448 head; consigned through, 1,280 head; to New-York, 1,060 head; on sale, 3,640 head; market opened 25@40c higher for good butchers' and handy grades, and 10@15c stronger for best heavy and exports, with common and green steers unchanged; closed steady with all sold; good to prime heavy shipping and export steers, $5.25@$5.40; no very fancy here; good to choice 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, $5@$5.20; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.60@ $4.80; light Western steers, $3.85@$3.80@$4; mixed butchers' stock, good to choice, $3.50@$4; good to choice fat heifers, $3.75@$4.50; common light butchers', 700 to 800 lb, $3@$3.50; good to prime fat cows, $3.50@$4; common, light to fair, $2@$3; bulls steady at $2.25@$2.75; choice to prime, $3.25@$3.75@$4; oxen, $2.50@$4.50, as to quality; good to prime fresh cows, $3@$4 per head higher; sales at $35@$50; fancy, $55; common to fair steady at $15@$30; veals, $3.50@$4; light grassers and buttermilks, $1.75@$2.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,880 head; total for week thus far, 11,840 head; for same time last week, 20,800 head; consigned through, 3,040 head; to New-York, 2,240 head; on sale, 10,720 head; market opened very dull and weak for all but prime light corn-fed Yorkers; closed very dull; prime light corn-fed Yorkers, $5.35@$5.40; good-weight Yorkers, $5.25@$5.30; few mediums and heavy, $5.15@ $5.20; no demand for mixed packers; pigs, common to choice, $5@$5.30; roughs, $4.25@$4.50; stags, $3.40@$4; late sales: mixed packers, $5.10; pigs, $5@$5.25; skips, 40 to 50 lb, lots, $4; roughs, $4@$4.25; no demand for heavy hogs after a few early sales, and all of 12 loads, mostly heavy, held over. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 12,250 head; total for week thus far, 20,250 head; for same time last week, 31,250 head; consigned through, 2,200 head; to New-York, 1,900 head; on sale, 13,600 head; market opened stronger for good handy sheep; steady for good lambs; closed steady for good to choice grades; dull and easy for others; fair to good mixed sheep, $2.75@$3.60; choice handy wethers, $3.75@$4; culls and common sheep, $1@ $2.50; good to prime fat lambs, $4.90@$5.25; extra, $5.30; common to fair, $3.75@$4.75; culls, $2.50@$3; export sheep lower at $3.50@$4; extra prime export sheep sold late at $4.25.

EAST LIBERTY, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 90 cars, mostly common grades; prices 15@20c higher than last week; prime, $5.60@$5.75; good, $4.40@$4.75; good butchers' $4.20@$4.40; rough fat, $3@$4; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light; market steady; best Yorkers, $5.40@$5.50; common to fair, $5.20@$6; roughs, $3.50@$4.50. Sheep—Supply 40 cars; good sheep strong; lambs and other sheep slow at unchanged prices; exports, $4@$4.25; extra, $3.40@$3.50; good, $2.70@$3; fair, $1.40@$2; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $1.50@$3.50; Spring lambs, $2@$4.50; veal calves, $4.50@$5; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,956 head; market active and easier; native steers, $2.60@$3.75; heifers, $2.50; Texas steers, $3.25@ $3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 786 head; market steady and firm to shade higher; heavy, $4.90@$5.10; mixed, $4.90@$5; light, $4.90@$5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 227 head; market strong and higher; no quotations.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The receipts of cattle today were large, but good to choice kinds were scarce and the demand for them brisk. The light qualities were 10@15c higher, commons sold down, and in some instances were weak. Arrivals of hogs were light, but the supply was swelled by a number carried over from Saturday. Prices were steady. There was a good demand for sheep, and prices ruled steady to a shade higher.

CATTLE—Receipts, 12,500 head; extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, $5.25@$5.80; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, at $3.40@ $4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.60; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.50@$4.10; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.25@ $3.40; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.85; cows, poor to good canners, $1.75@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2.50@ $4.25; Texas steers, $3.10@$4.65; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25; Western range steers, $3.75@$4.85; Western range heifers, $3.25@ $4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.90@$5.20; common to choice mixed, $4.70@$5.15; choice assorted, $5.10@ $5.25; light, $4.85@$5.35; pigs, $3.50@$4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4; lambs, $3@$5.25.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 76s 3d; prime mess dull at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 37s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 36s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 34s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 34s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, steady at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s. Resin—Common dull at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, easy at 32s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 5½d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 9d. Flour —St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 4d; July steady at 4s 3¾d; August steady at 4s 4d; September steady at 4s ¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s. Receipts or wheat for the past week: From Atlantic ports, 12,700 quarters; from Pacific ports, 7,000 quarters; from other sources, 72,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 33,600 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American, middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 43-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 44-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 45-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 46-64@3 47-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 48-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 49-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, value.

LONDON, July 29—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 9d; October-December, 10s 3¾d. Manila Hemp—Good, £19 10s, cost, insurance, and freight. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s per quarter; June shipment, via Cape, 37s.

HAVANA, July 29.—Sugar quiet, but firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9⅛; on London, 60@20⅛ premium.

BREMEN, July 29.—Petroleum, 6 marks 40 pfennigs for American.

## COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton easy; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 685 bales; exports coastwise, 130 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 97,709 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 9 bales; exports coastwise, 41 bales; sales, 12 bales; stock, 4,875 bales.

GALVESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 10,343 bales.

### A Correction by Peter Strong.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

In your issue of yesterday I notice an article stating that Aden Oliver had been arrested for stealing a horse and buggy, and that Peter Strong accompanied him to the Hudson River State Hospital, &c.

I was not with Oliver or in any way connected with his alleged horse stealing. In fact, I am not acquainted with him.

PETER STRONG.

Esopus, N. Y., July 27, 1895.

### Investigating the Civil Service.

The Assembly Cities sub-committee met in the Common Council Chamber, Brooklyn, yesterday, and continued the examination into the affairs of the Civil Service Commission. Several witnesses were examined. Col. Henry E. Abell was the only member of the committee present.

## HIS OLD JOB NOW GONE

### Plaint of a Lawyer Once in the Police Courts.

### APPEARS IN THE COUNTY BUILDING

### Blames It All on the Reform Movement, Having Lost the Rich Pickings Which He at One Time Enjoyed.

A peculiar result of the reform that has been instituted about the New-York Police Courts under the new administration is that a large number of "shyster" lawyers have been driven to seek small crumbs of practice about the County Court House.

Under the old order of things, when the Divvers and the Martins and the Gradys were on the bench, these shysters had strong "pulls," and they made a fine thing out of it, fleecing the unfortunate wretches who fell into the Police Court net.

But with the advent of the new Board of Magistrates, and the changes in clerks and court attendants, this "pull" disappeared, and the shysters have seen their occupations wiped out. Their means have melted away, and in desperation they have set to work to secure such legitimate law business as they can lay hands on.

One of these shining lights of the bar appeared in a small case in the Superior Court yesterday. He is well known as a Tammany heeler, and a court attendant who knew him, expressed his surprise at seeing him in the County Court House.

"You haven't been here for fifteen or twenty years," said the attendant, who is an old timer. "What brings you around this way now?"

"Oh, I've been retained in a divorce suit," was the evasive reply.

"What's the matter with Jefferson Market? I thought you were getting rich there."

"It's played out, played out," replied the barrister, with a sorrowful shake of the head.

"How's that?" asked the attendant, with much interest.

"Ah," in a tone of deep disgust, "this is a reform administration."

"Here, here! no swearing," warned the attendant. "Where do you think you are? The Judge will have you up for contempt."

"I forgot," said the lawyer, wearily. "It's exciting since I've been here. They didn't use to be a little thing like that in Jefferson Market."

"But what happened there? How did you lose your good thing?"

"The reformers," was the terse answer. "They done us up clean. Why, you can't make your graft around there any more. I had a good thing for fifteen years. All the policemen and clerks were my friends, and the Judges let me do as I liked. Any man or woman with money who showed up was steered my way, unless one of the other boys had first call, and all I had to do was to divide. If they hadn't cash, we'd take jewelry, or, if they hadn't jewelry, we'd take their household stuff. We got something out of everybody.

"It was a bonanza Winter and Summer, week days and holidays, and I thought it would last forever, but it's all over now. I didn't look for the smash-up, and here I am, landed on my uppers, forced to skirmish round here to pick up five dollars or so once a week. I tmakes me sick. I wish the reformers—"

"Sh!" interrupted the attendant. "This isn't Jefferson Market, I tell you."

## SHE MAY SING AT SARATOGA.

### Motion to Enjoin Camille D'Arville from Appearing There Withdrawn.

The motion to enjoin Camille D'Arville from appearing in the open air performance at Saratoga was withdrawn yesterday before Judge Beekman in Supreme Court, Chambers. When the case, in which Henry J. Leslie was plaintiff, was called, A. H. Hummel, counsel for Miss D'Arville, submitted an affidavit from his client in which the actress denied Mr. Leslie's allegation that she was under a binding contract to him.

Miss D'Arville swore that in the latter part of June she was approached by Leslie, who was anxious to have her appear in "Dorothy." She was aware of the fact that it was a difficult opera, and told him that inasmuch as she had been constantly engaged for two years past she did not know whether she could fulfill the engagement, but would make the contract, and if she felt that she could not commit the lines to memory or perform in the opera she should be at liberty to cancel the contract. Under these circumstances she signed the contract, although at that time she had agreed to sing at Saratoga during the month of August two songs which she then had committed to memory.

Leslie told her, she alleges, that his agreement was subject to the Saratoga engagement, and that he would not interfere with that. She received a check from him for $150, which she returned, but which he declined to accept. She was assigned to principal rôle in "Dorothy" by Mr. Leslie, but owing to the fact that she had been constantly engaged for two years steadily in comic opera in this city, she says that she was in such a nervous condition that it was utterly impossible for her to commit the lines to memory or in any manner prepare for the part.

She at once, she says, wrote to Leslie that by the advice of her physician it was impossible for her to undertake the task of preparing for the part, as it required more labor than her present condition of fatigue would permit, and returned to the parts which she had attempted to memorize. In the Shakespearean performance at Saratoga she is simply to sing two old and familiar songs, which she had committed to memory long before she made any contract with Leslie. Her engagement to appear at the Shakespearean performance was made long before any contract was made with Leslie, and his was subject to the other. She says that he has engaged Dorothy Martin to take her place in "Dorothy," and that he will not suffer any injury by reason of her non-appearance.

## WANTS THE ATTACHMENT REMOVED

### Case in the Courts Growing Out of Treasurer Moore's Dishonesty.

The forgeries of A. S. Moore, former Treasurer of the East River Silk Company, who is now in Sing Sing, caused a lengthy argument yesterday before Justice Beekman in Supreme Court, Chambers.

George Zabriskie, representing the receiver of the silk company, which was forced to the wall by Moore's forgeries, asked Justice Beekman for an order vacating the attachments granted against the property of the company in suits brought by the National Union Bank and the Bank of America to recover about $44,000 based upon moneys alleged to have been received by the company upon its notes bearing indorsements forged by Moore.

Mr. Zabriskie claimed that the papers did not disclose sufficient proof of the fraud or forgery, but merely allegations in respect to the forgery, and that the court could not imply fraud.

Charles F. Rushmore, in behalf of the Bank of America, and Julien T. Davies, for the National Union Bank, opposed the motions. Decision was reserved.

## MRS. NEWTON GETS HER BABY.

### There May Be a Reconciliation Now Between the Parents.

Mrs. Richard Newton has recovered possession of her three-months-old baby, which her husband refused to give up to her until she instituted habeas corpus proceedings.

The proceedings were discontinued yesterday before Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Ex-Judge James R. Angel appeared for Mrs. Newton, and informed the Court that as Mrs. Newton had the baby she did not desire to prosecute the case.

It was shortly after the baby was born that Mr. and Mrs. Newton separated. They lived at Franklin, N. J. He took charge of the baby, and had plac